

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. XXIII.

INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE— DIPLOMACY.

The last function of Civil Government which it is our intention to submit to the light of Christianity, is that which concerns international intercourse, the modern method of discharging which is designated by the term diplomacy. It may be stated or occasional—ordinary or extraordinary—carried on by resident ambassadors, or by special plenipotentiaries. Our remarks will apply in part to both these classes of officials, but chiefly to the first.

The word "Diplomacy," taking its meaning, we presume, from the usages of the class of functionaries whose peculiar work it describes, has come to mean a subtle, circuitous, underhand method of negotiation, whereby real purposes are shrouded in secrecy, and ostensible ones are made to appear in the guise of moderation and justice. The thing signified by it is a process of dexterous fraud reaching its ends by the forms of virtue. It is a system of international *espionage*, in which simulation is accounted justifiable in proportion as it is perfect, and energy valuable in proportion as it is unseen. Its real objects are what we may characterise as exclusively govermental—its professed objects are national. Its chief attention, consequently, is given to questions which, however they may affect the position and influence of cabinets, or the interests of courts, are matters of no importance to the well-being of nations. It plays hazard in the name of the country which it represents, for stakes which that country must pay when they are lost, but cannot share when they are won. It is, in a word, the political gambling which civil rulers carry on amongst themselves, with ventures taken from the people they represent. It is, therefore, the very nest of cunning, craft, and falsehood. The conventionalism of the system is so imperious, as to compel even honesty of purpose to bow the knee to it, and men otherwise honourable to wear without a blush the mask of deceit. It is the chief author and abettor of war. But for its collusive stratagems, Europe might do without a single military establishment. As the gamester is almost certain to become the duellist, so diplomacy is sure sooner or later to conduce to hostilities. Trace the wars of the last century to their source, and it will be found that they have one and all taken their rise in this region of political depravity.

International intercourse is one thing—the diplomacy through which it is ostensibly carried on is another and a totally different thing. Two families are intimate—the several members of each come in frequent contact with one another—and each holds in its hands, to a considerable extent, the happiness of the other. But imagine them, under cover of seeking mutual advantage, to plant, each in the house of the other, one of its own members, to watch and to report all proceedings—what would be the certain consequences of such an arrangement? Suspicion, secrecy, intrigue, quarrel. No man in his senses could expect from it aught else. It is required to be shown wherein the interests of friendly nations require a resort to such a self-defeating absurdity, and in what respects we are justified in anticipating from it better results. The expedient of resident diplomats appears to us to be based upon the assumption that nations must never confide in each other—and we are sure that what is begotten of suspicion invariably conduces to misunderstanding and enmity. We concur in the wish expressed by Mr. Cobden—that nations may have as much, and governments as

little, intercourse with each other as possible. It will be a great blessing to the world when the whole system of resident embassies is swept away—and when real differences between nations are settled by an entirely new method. Every principle of Christianity condemns the existing process.

Assuming for a moment, what we shall presently attempt to prove, that all the just protection from the aggressions of other states, which subjects can reasonably require from the civil government to which they pay allegiance, may be secured by other means than diplomacy, can there remain a valid reason for upholding a single relic of it a moment longer? We know of none which an enlightened people would consider conclusive—none whatever which Christianity would regard as establishing a necessary connexion between the system, and the fulfilment of the legitimate ends contemplated by government as "an ordinance of God." Viewing it in its actual working, we see nothing in it to approve, everything to condemn. The expense it entails is enormous. The idle habits it engenders are fraught with evil to society. Usually, it proves a forcing-house for demoralization. It breeds all manner of hypocrisies. It meddles mischievously with affairs in which national safety has no concern. It foments jealousies which but for it would never have seen the light. Its intellect is craft—its morality, double-dealing—its guiding principle, falsehood. Substantially, international intercourse proceeds without it—sometimes in spite of it—and although potent for evil, it is superfluous for good.

But how, it may be asked, are international differences to be otherwise settled? We reply, by a process similar to that resorted to, for an adjustment of their disputes, by *fellow-subjects*. All that is needed is an international court, the judges of which shall severally represent their respective nations, shall be sufficiently remunerated and irremovable, who shall have cognizance of all violations of international justice, and whose awards shall be authoritative and final. If it be contended that its decisions would avail nothing because it would be impossible to enforce them, we reply, that for all purposes of vital importance, the moral force of public opinion would be strong enough to compel acquiescence in them. Why, even now, governments are obliged to cover all their designs by a show of reason and justice—and many are the temptations they forego, merely in deference to the universal sense of right and wrong. Every statesman knows that no amount of physical force can compensate for the utter absence of moral character and influence—and that to incur general odium and contempt, is to invite ruin, even where not a hand is lifted up against him. Besides, the establishment of such a court, would dissipate every excuse for the further maintenance of military establishments—and the subjects of every government, assured of justice from without, would require the abolition of the means of tyranny within.

We have now, with all the conscientious care that the importance of the subject seemed to us to require, gone through an examination of the objects, structure, and functions, of Civil Government. We have viewed them, as we promised, one by one, in the light of the principles developed in divine revelation. We have given to the execution of our task a painstaking and impartial spirit—and have proceeded throughout under the influence of a firm resolution to deliberate before decision, and to utter our final judgment without regard to personal consequences. Little more now remains to complete our undertaking—and that little offers a somewhat more interesting field of observation. In the few remaining papers of the present series, we shall review the relationship of subjects to civil governments, and the Christian duties which arise out of it—which having been done, we shall hand over from speculation to practice, "The Politics of Christianity."

A WORD MORE ON WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT whose letter is subscribed "Pacificus," recalls our attention to the question of the essential unlawfulness of war. We had hoped to have done with the subject—and had pleased ourselves with the intention of using such influence as we possess in the cultivation of a spirit of peace. We accept, however, the strictures of our much esteemed correspondent, in the spirit in which we are confident they were written, and we reply to them with reluctance, but with an unshaken faith in the soundness of the position we have assumed.

And first, "Pacificus" misunderstands the basis of our argument, or he would not have mourned over

us as deserting the ground of principle, for that of expediency. We have never put the lawfulness of war upon that footing. We have never admitted "the damsel expediency" to be "the interpreter of God's plain laws." On the contrary, our whole argument is based upon a fear of casting contempt upon one of God's institutions. We could not see our way clear, nor do we now, to condemn war on grounds which equally condemn civil government.

The punishment of criminals, and the carrying on of war, we are aware, are no further analogous than in *this one respect*—that if the precepts of Christ are meant to prescribe the duties and objects of civil government, as well as those which arise out of *individual* relationships, both stand exposed to the same condemnation. "Resist not evil" is one of Christ's commands—as definite, as imperative, as binding upon conscience, as is the law, "Thou shalt not kill"—and when "Pacificus" concedes by implication that the civil magistrate does and may "resist evil," but only so far as is necessary for "the security of society," does he not perceive that we might wield against him much of his own complaint, ask him where is his faith, and lament over him as having fallen from the high ground of principle? Might we not array against him his own summary of conclusions, and especially the fourth, in which he says, "No supposed ease of danger to life and property, or social order, can lessen the duty of Christian men to conform to the laws of Christ?" We might inquire whether the functions of civil government are hemmed round by the "laws of Christ," confessedly binding upon "Christian men?" And we might further demand whether the precept, "Resist not evil," does not extend to the employment of anything beyond reason and persuasion to put it down, and whether consequently obedience to it by the civil magistrate, as such, is not an entire abrogation of his office.

We wish our friends would just take the "sermon on the mount," and go through it, as a supposed exposition of magisterial duty, and if, when they have done, they do not find that they have in theory abrogated an institution "ordained of God," we are much mistaken.

We submit, then, that the object of Christianity is not one and the same as the object of civil rule. The first is, to teach a sinful soul the way to purity and God—the other is, by physical force, to restrain evil, and render society a possible thing. You cannot regard the one as an exposition of the duties of the other. What a man is bound to do individually, government may be under obligation to leave undone—for example, provide for the support of religion; and what the Christian individually is bidden not to do—for example, resist evil, government is established by God, for the express purpose of doing. What, then, is the conclusion that we deduce from this? The following—that precepts delivered by Christ to his disciples cannot be taken, nor were ever meant to be taken, as marking off the boundaries of all the legitimate functions of civil magistracy. Every one of them must else be considered plainly opposed to the teaching and will of Jesus—for he forbids all "resistance of evil."

We put "resistance of evil," and "war," upon precisely the same footing, as far as the spirit and practice of Christianity is concerned. Both are incompatible with the gentleness of the gospel—and both will be set aside in proportion as revealed truth prevails. Meanwhile, it is true, for inspired authority has declared it, that "the law is made for the unrighteous man," and that "'the power' beareth not the sword in vain."

Whether war is really necessary to the safety of states—whether it does not inflict more evil than it averts—and whether a peaceful attitude is not also the most prudent one—are different questions entirely—and we regret to learn that our "philippic against war" on any other ground than that which appears to us untenable "are of little worth." But though we were to find ourselves in company with the "Iron Duke," we cannot shape our reason at will for the purpose of getting out of his way—and even at the hazard of having our well-meant efforts undervalued, we shall continue, as we do this day, to help on, as we have ability, all benevolent attempts to render a resort to war impossible. It is one of the keenest trials to which our position exposes us, that we are compelled, at times, by faithfulness to our own conscientious convictions, to utter what we know will be painful to our most esteemed friends—and when such is the case, we have no refuge from the rebukes of those we love, but in a consciousness of our own

integrity. In this matter of "war," as in many others, we may have erred in judgment. But we have set forth the grounds of our conclusion, and to us it seems they can only be shaken by a process of argumentation which will upset civil government altogether. In very much of the letter of "Pacificus" we agree—it's very severity savours of an earnest spirit which we delight to honour—but it proceeds throughout upon the assumption that war is unjustifiable in a government because the spirit of it is forbidden to an individual—and we say that if any such inference is correct, then the only consistent principle is that of William Lloyd Garrison and his disciples—namely, the principle of *non-resistance*.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH LECTURES.—We understand, that since the announcement of the lectures on education about to be delivered in Crosby-hall, at the instance of the Congregational Board of Education, the committee of the Anti-state-church Association have postponed the delivery of the course of lectures to which allusion has already been made in our columns. It is arranged that they shall now commence in the month of March, and be delivered weekly in the theatre of the City of London Institution, in Aldersgate-street. The subjects of the lectures will have a bearing on the more recent aspects of the Anti-state-church controversy; and, both from that circumstance and the well-known ability of the gentlemen by whom they are to be delivered, we have no doubt that they will excite unusual interest.

LANCASHIRE.—Arrangements are being made for the visitation of this important county, by a deputation from the Executive Committee, who will commence their labours on Monday, the 7th inst. Public meetings will be held on that day at Stockport, and on the 8th at Bolton; the deputation being Rev. Charles Stovel, of London; Rev. D. R. Stephen, of Manchester; and Rev. S. T. Porter, of Darwen. On the 9th, Mr. Stovel will be joined by Mr. Miall, and on that evening they will address a meeting at Sheffield; where, it will be recollect, Mr. Miall was prevented attending, by accident, during the late northern tour. On the 10th, they proceed to Liverpool; and on the 11th, to Manchester. In the following week, meetings will be held at Rochdale, Oldham, Preston, and Blackburn, when the deputation will be joined by Rev. John Howard Hinton, and some gentlemen in the county. The Secretary of the Association will also accompany the deputation, with a view to raising funds for carrying out the extensive plans of the Committee, and also of arranging for a second series of meetings to follow those already determined upon. Remembering how greatly Lancashire has distinguished itself in the free trade, and other public movements, we hope that it will be found sustaining its fame by taking an earnest part in this daily advancing agitation.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Kingsley has been lecturing in Bucks and Bedfordshire. On Friday, the 14th ult., he addressed a large audience in the Temperance Hall, Chalney (midway between Windsor and Slough), and, on Tuesday the 25th, and the following Thursday and Friday, respectively, he lectured at Dunstable, Luton, and Leighton Buzzard. At these places the meetings were good, and fully evidenced the growing strength of the Association.

BILLERICAY.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, the 26th of January, at the Assembly-rooms, Billericay, Essex, which was numerously and respectably attended, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association, and of hearing an explanation of the objects and principles of that society. Rev. B. H. Kluit having been unanimously called to the chair, briefly explained the objects for which the meeting had been convened, and strongly urged attention to the subject in a religious point of view. The deputation, which consisted of Mr. E. Clarke, of Walthamstow, and Mr. Edward Miall, of London, were severally introduced to the meeting, who, at considerable length, and in clear, forcible, and argumentative language, fully proved that the connexion of any religious denomination with a secular government was detrimental to the interests of true religion, opposed to Scripture, and hostile to liberty and the rights of conscience. After some observations in favour of the views and objects of the Association from Mr. G. Rolph, Mr. W. Rolph, and others, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

1. That it is the deliberate conviction of this meeting that all legislative interference in matters of religion involves a departure from scriptural principles, as well as encroaches upon the rights of conscience, and that therefore the union between the Church and State existing in these realms, unjust as it is in principle and injurious in its consequences, should be completely dissolved, and the support of religion left to the voluntary exertions of the people.

2. That the British Anti-state-church Association is, in the judgment of this meeting, calculated, both by its constitution and its mode of operation, to effect the object of its formation—the liberation of religion from all State interference; and this meeting, therefore, appeals to every Christian and citizen to give to it that earnest support which will crown its labours with complete success.

Thanks were then voted to the deputation for their attendance; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his kindness in taking the chair, and for his urbanity and ability in conducting the proceedings, the meeting separated.

MALDON.—A public meeting was held at the Cromwell Lecture-hall, on Thursday evening last, at which a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association attended, the Rev. T. S. Baker in the chair, who, after opening the business of the evening, called upon the Rev. Charles Winter to move the first resolution; in addressing the meeting he made several remarks upon the injustice of State religion, and warmly advocated the claims of the Anti-state-church Association; he then moved the first resolution, which was in substance the same as that adopted at Billericay. Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., rose to second the resolution, who,

in an able speech, set forth the objects that were contemplated by the society of which he that evening formed one of the representatives, and strongly advocating the necessity of individual exertions in order to accomplish their intentions. The meeting expressed many marks of approbation during the delivery of this address. Mr. Copeland, of Braxted, moved the next resolution, approving of the British Anti-state-church Association. Edward Miall, Esq., rose, amidst cheers, to second the resolution, which he did in a lengthened and able speech, explaining to the meeting the position of the Church as governed by the State, and then the way in which it was proposed by the society to effect its separation, and made some well-timed remarks upon the movements that had of late taken place with regard to the election of Dr. Hampden, as bishop of Hereford. The resolutions were both unanimously carried by the meeting, and a vote of thanks was passed to the deputation for the lucid explanations with which they had favoured them that evening. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the company separated.—*Ipswich Express.*

COLCHESTER.—On Friday evening, a very large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Colchester, including many ladies and several members of the Established Church, was held at the Lion-walk Room, to receive a deputation from the Anti-state-church Society, consisting of Edward Miall, Esq., and Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., of Walthamstow. The chair was taken by D. Morris, Esq., who briefly stated the objects of the meeting. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The first, approving of the British Anti-state-church Association, was moved by the Rev. James Cameron, and seconded by Mr. E. Clarke, one of the deputation. The Rev. T. W. Davids moved, and Mr. Edward Miall seconded, the next resolution:—"That this meeting cordially approves of the constitution, plans, and objects of the British Anti-state-church Association; devoutly desires that all who are engaged in its executive department may be richly endowed with wisdom, prudence, and energy; and that, in due time, its efforts to liberate religion in the British empire from all State control and interference may be crowned with complete success." Moved by the Rev. C. Rust, and seconded by Mr. J. B. Harvey, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the deputation from London who have visited Colchester on the present occasion; that a tribute of gratitude is especially due to Mr. Miall, for his manifold efforts on behalf of civil and religious freedom; and that it earnestly recommends to all the friends of true Protestantism, increased and persevering support of the Nonconformist press, whose enlightened and highly-talented advocacy of the great cause entitles it to the extended patronage of all who are concerned for the advancement of the principles of truth and righteousness." The anti-state-church movement is rapidly growing into public favour in Colchester. The liberation of religion from all State interference is the great question of the day, and we are glad to find that it is receiving that consideration by all sections of the Christian Church which its importance demands. May the happy consummation be speedily attained!—*Ipswich Express.*

LEIGHTON BUZZARD was, on Friday evening, the 28th January, favoured with a lucid and effective lecture upon the subject of the times, viz., "State Establishments of religion," by John Kingsley, Esq., B. A., who attended as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, setting forth many of the evils that arise to the Church itself, as well as the more serious and wide spread evils flowing from the unholy alliance. The meeting was not very numerously attended, yet it was the best that has ever been held in this town, both as respects numbers and the spirit manifested; and considering the weather (for it was snowing fast) and the state of the public health, we think the manifestation was better than the most sanguine had anticipated. It certainly affords us encouragement still to go on even in this unpromising neighbourhood, feeling confident we shall reap if we faint not.—*From a Correspondent.*

CHALVEY, NEAR WINDSOR.—A lecture was given in the Temperance-hall, on Friday evening, to a numerous audience, by J. Kingsley, Esq., of London, on the separation of Church and State, which tended in no small degree to enlighten those who sit in darkness on the enormous evils arising from the union of two such opposite systems. The talented lecturer exposed the whole paraphernalia in no measured terms, and drew from the audience repeated bursts of applause and laughter; and though he spoke for two hours and twenty minutes, the time appeared short, and the subject more interesting at the conclusion than at the commencement; so that many avowed they could have sat two hours longer to listen to such sound logic and powerful eloquence, while numbers who failed to avail themselves of the privilege of hearing the subject in all its bearings are now repenting, if not in sackcloth and ashes, yet feel themselves deeply chagrined that they allowed the meeting to pass off without a share in the instruction. Should another lecture be given, that hall will be too small for the occasion.—*From a Correspondent.*

LECTURE AT ARMLEY.—A lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Wesleyan Association chapel, Armley, by Rev. J. Macpherson, Baptist minister, of Bramley, to a numerous and attentive audience; Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Independent minister of Wortley, in the chair. The lecturer was well received, and gave great satisfaction. A resolution disapproving of all State Establishments in religion, and pledging to aid the Association in carrying out its objects, was moved by Rev. S. Jones, of Kirkstall, and passed unanimously. Several publications of the Society were sold at the conclusion of the meeting, and many persons are prepared to become members. A lecture was also delivered on Wednesday, January 19th, in the Baptist chapel, Stanningley, by Rev. J. Tunnicliffe, of Leeds, Rev. Mr. Colcroft, in the chair. The audience showed their interest in the lecture by repeated and hearty applause. A resolution (as at Armley) was moved by Rev. J. Foster, of Farsley, seconded by Mr. Hainsworth, and unanimously passed. The local committee for Leeds are making arrangements for the delivery

of other lectures, several ministers and other advocates having offered their services in aid of the good cause.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE HAMPDEN APPOINTMENT.

THE QUEEN v. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—This case was continued before the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday.

Dr. ADDAMS took the lead in support of the rule. He applied himself to controvert the position of the Attorney-General, that the act of confirmation is not a judicial, but a ministerial act, and one which the Metropolitan had no choice but to perform under pain of incurring the penalties of *præmunire*. These penalties, he contended, could not be incurred unless the act done by the Archbishop was in derogation of the power of the Crown, or in maintenance of the authority of the Pope. No such penalties could be incurred by entering into an inquiry of a judicial nature. Although there was no precedent of an Archbishop having refused to confirm, yet such a step had been contemplated more than once. There was the case of the famous Dr. Clarke, suspected of Arianism, and another, that of Dr. Rundall (early last century), elected to Gloucester, but, when opposition was threatened, transferred to Derry, in Ireland, where neither election nor confirmation is required. There was a second objection made by the Attorney-General, that even if confirmation were a judicial act, there was no remedy in this case but by way of appeal. Dr. Addams, on the contrary, maintained that, as the articles of the opposers at Bow Church had been rejected, and their appearance not recorded, appeal was not possible, and there could be no remedy unless a *mandamus* were allowed to issue. In a previous portion of his address to the Court, Dr. Addams had endeavoured to show that, previous to the statute of the 25th Henry VIII., the Archbishop confirmed judicially. At this point,

Mr. A. J. STEPHENS took up Dr. Addams's argument. This being so, since the statute, the question is, has the Archbishop confirmed judicially or ministerially? To support his position, Mr. Stephens relied on a passage from Sir Fortunatus D'Waris's work on statutes, page 367, as enunciating the law on this point. It runs as follows:—

A statute made in the affirmative, without any negative, express or implied, does not take away the common law. It follows that it does not affect any prescriptions or customs clashing with it which were before allowed; in other words, the common law continues to be construed as it was before the recognition by Parliament. This argument, of course, assumes the custom anterior to the statute, as also that there is nothing in any portion of the statute in derogation of the continuance of the custom. Mr. Stephens submitted to the Court, as a general principle, that merely commanding the performance of a judicial duty does not render that duty ministerial.

Mr. PEACOCK followed. The view taken of the subject by this learned gentleman is simple and clear. On the general issue of *Not Guilty* to an indictment on a *præmunire*, the whole matter of defence in favour of the Archbishop would be raised. This being so, the Court of Queen's Bench should leave him to that defence. Before the statute, parties were at liberty to come in and oppose. It was not at that period competent to the Crown to order an Archbishop to confirm a bishop. Under the statute does the direction to the Archbishop to confirm mean confirmation according to the canon law, or confirmation at all events? If the first, the Archbishop has his discretion; or, admitting that a *præmunire* would lie, he would have a good defence to the indictment.

Mr. BADELEY, on Thursday and on Friday, stated what the law was with regard to confirmation previous to the passing of the statute of Henry VIII. In doing so, he reviewed the practice of the Christian church from the earliest days, even from the time of the Apostle Paul, down to the passing of the statute. The uniform custom of the church had been that the Archbishops at confirmation should enter into and decide upon objections made to the fitness of bishops to fill their sacred office. Confirmation previous to the statute had acquired a well-known legal sense, and that sense must be adopted since the passing of the statute. The purview of this enactment was merely to destroy the usurped power of the Pope, and not to oust the Archbishops from their necessary jurisdiction. Where there was a doubt as to the construction of a statute, as with regard to the one under review, that construction should be adopted which was least prejudicial to the rights and privileges of the Church. It is not only in favour of the Church, however, that a statute should be strictly construed, but also so as to preserve the rights and privileges of the people. He admitted that there was a doubt at first as to whether the election of the bishop was by the people only or by the people and clergy conjoined; but, at any rate, the rights of the people had always been recognised. The voice of the people was always so far respected that they were admitted to make objections at confirmation, and all the authorities showed that it was the business of the Metropolitan to investigate the life and character of the bishop. The maintenance of the form of citation showed that it was the theory of confirmation, and the fact that there have been few instances of such objections as the present one in modern times is no reason why the power should be entirely abrogated. Towards the end of his speech, Mr. Badeley made some very effective remarks touching the questionable nature of any claim founded on prerogative. Lord Coke said, that when prerogative was against Magna Charta, it would not hold; it could not be exerted against the rights of the people; and if the Bishop were unfit, the Archbishop must refuse the election. It was a mistake to suppose that the statute of Henry the Eighth had transferred to the Crown all the powers of the Pope—it had not conferred *infallibility* on the Crown. It had been contended that the principles of the Reformation were involved in the present question: if they were, they were identified with the people who came forward at Bow Church to oppose the confirmation of Dr. Hampden.

Sir FITZROY KELLY admitted that nothing could be more clear than the right of the Crown to nominate the clergyman who was to be elected a bishop by the

dean and chapter. This right, however, was entirely disfitted from the right of the Archbishop to examine into the fitness of the person so appointed to fill the sacred office of bishop. This right had been *invariably* exercised by every Christian community from the Apostolic ages down to the present time. The statute of Henry merely destroyed the influence of the Pope in this country; it left the power of inquiry and confirmation untouched in the heads of the Church. When the statute declared that the Archbishop was required under the penalties of a *præmunire* to proceed to confirmation and consecration, it only meant that he should do so according to the usages of the Christian church and the canon law and common law of the realm. If the construction put upon the statute by the Attorney-General were correct, there would be *nothing* to prevent a Sovereign holding the tenets of James II. from filling the bench of bishops with Roman Catholics. Sir Fitzroy Kelly contended that the Court of the Archbishop had full power to summon and examine witnesses. Even admitting a doubt to rest upon the point, it should be settled on the return to the *mandamus*. The learned counsel concluded by an expression of his hope that, unless the minds of the Judges were clearly made up on the point, they would give him the benefit of the doubt, and allow the inquiry to take its natural course.

On Thursday, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied. The Court made some demur to his doing so as a matter of right; but ultimately they waived the objection, on the score that it would be convenient to the Judges to hear his arguments.

On Friday, Lord DENMAN intimated that judgment would be delivered on Tuesday.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—I hear that the threat which frightened some of our bishops was, that eight hundred (!) of the clergy were going to form a *Nonjuring* Church, if Dr. Hampden's confirmation took place. Something was whispered, too, of obtaining ordination from the Scotch bishops for the Secession Church. Your readers may recollect that Mr. Froude suggested the idea in his Correspondence; and Mr. Keble, one of the present triumvirate of Tractarian leaders, was known to be favourable to nonjuring principles as long ago as 1832.—*Oxford Correspondent of the Church and State Gazette*.

THE WESLEYANS AND PUSEYISM.—The *Watchman* contradicts the report, which originally appeared in the *Bath Journal*, to the effect, that one or more of the Wesleyan ministers in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater had become Puseyites. "We have received," says our contemporary, "a note from the Rev. Thomas Rogerson, the superintendent minister of the Bridgewater circuit, in which he assures us (though, indeed, we needed no assurance on the subject), that 'there is not one word of truth in the whole paragraph; from first to last it is a slanderous fabrication, evidently the work of an enemy.'"

SCHOOLMASTERS, LOOK ABOUT YOU!—A correspondent from Portsmouth writes thus to the Anti-state-church Association:—"We have just had an exhibition of the Church principle here. An advertisement appeared in our local paper for three schoolmasters for the Convict establishment at this port. I applied for the appointment, and was answered, 'it must be a member of the Establishment.' This has determined me to be a Dissenter indeed! I believe the Anti-state-church feeling has increased here of late; even our local paper a Churchman, speaks with respect of your movements, and has lately given large extracts from the *Nonconformist*, as well as reported some of your doings in the North, and that too approvingly."

THE COLONIAL BISHOPRIES.—The committee appointed to arrange measures, *in concert with her Majesty's Government*, for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, are directing their attention to the erection of sees in Sierra Leone, Western Australia, the Mauritius, and Prince Rupert's Land. But, prior to the erection of either of these places as bishoprics, it is intended to erect a new see at Victoria, Hong Kong; but £20,000 is necessary before the consent of the Government for the foundation of a bishopric can be hoped for. At present, the committee have in hand £18,000, to be applied to the object in question, £5,000 of which is for a college, a large portion having been subscribed by two anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under pastoral letter of the Bishop of London. It is well known that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is using the most strenuous efforts to obtain a subdivision of his own enormous diocese, by the erection of a bishopric for the north-western provinces. Such an arrangement is imperatively required for the welfare and extension of the Church of England in Northern India; whilst the recent wonderful spread of Christianity in the southern provinces of Tanjore and Tinnevelly, must, ere long, force attention to the importance of sending forth a chief pastor for the special oversight of those infant churches.—*Globe*.

THE BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER AND LONDON.—The son of one of the leading clergy in the diocese of Chichester, is reported to have been refused ordination by the bishop of that diocese, expressly on the ground of his Tractarian views. But the latter part of the story is far less agreeable. It is affirmed, that this same young Tractarian person has received ordination from the hands of the Bishop of London.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—That her Majesty wrote to the Bishop of Oxford, begging him to put a stop to the proceedings he intended to commence against Dr. Hampden, we have the very highest authority for stating; and that, at the present moment, Dr. Wilberforce is, in consequence, contemplating an air-drawn mitre and priuate's crook, we have not the slightest reason to doubt.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

EPISCOPALIANS AND THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—Looking over your paper this week (writes a churchman) I beg to confirm the statements made at some of the meetings of the Anti-state-church Association, that Churchmen are willing and ready to help in the movement, and, as a confirmation of this, I shall, on the first visit of the deputation to Leicester and neighbourhood, enrol myself as a member and subscriber.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR FRIEND,—I am not unaware of the responsibility I incur in entering the lists with one so accustomed to oral and newspaper controversy as the Editor of the *Nonconformist*, and who handles so well and so powerfully the pen of a "ready writer," and I have waited until now in the expectation that last week's number of your journal would contain a reply to the first article in the preceding number, from some one more able than I to do justice to the subject. No such having appeared, I feel it incumbent upon me, for the truth's sake, to hazard a few remarks, for insertion in your paper, intended to prove that the position you have taken on the subject of war is utterly untenable for the position of Christian men—I say Christian men, those who acknowledge the laws of Christ to be obligatory; for I cannot think that the commands of our Saviour, direct, positive, unequivocal, and most important, shall, before being considered binding upon men, or upon bodies of men, be subjected to the judgment of man's caprice, or the tenets of human policy and expediency, and that, when so subjected, shall be pronounced *only* so far binding as this caprice or expediency may dictate.

I know, you know what has been done in this world of ours by this setting human expediency above God's law: no institution, however worthless; no law, however horrible; no practice, however opposed to the spirit and precept of the New Testament, but has been justified by men calling themselves Christians, and who have thought themselves at liberty to make the plain commands of Christ to square with their notions of expediency. But to your article.

I demur, in the first place, wholly to your comparison of the retention and punishment of criminals to war. The treatment of criminals, if conducted rightly, is only to such extent and in such form as will answer the true ends of punishment—first, the security of society—secondly, the reformation of the criminal himself—and thirdly, (where such can be attained) restitution to the injured for the injury done.

A father corrects his child—a schoolmaster his pupil, in such way and to such extent as he deems calculated to advance the child's or the pupil's own welfare, as well as to maintain the order of the family or school. Thus a wise government would correct a member of the community, imprison him, debar him from customary enjoyments, give him the opportunity for repentance of the evil he has done, and of improvement and amendment of life; and this for his own sake, as well as for the security of society, from whose midst he has been removed; but when government, losing sight of the true objects of punishment, allows its laws to be the offspring of a spirit of retaliation and revenge, when it presumes to pass judgment on those things known only to God, and vindictively to apportion a certain amount of suffering to a certain amount of supposed guilt; when, above all, presuming on its own infallibility, or the infallibility of its officers, it dares to cut asunder the thread of human existence, and to send a trembling sinner, with a soul "all reeking with its unwashed guilt," into the presence of that God who, in his wisdom and mercy, would have extended the term of probation; then does Government act in opposition to the spirit and precept of Christianity.

I maintain, then, that the true ends of punishment being kept in view, and only such punishment resorted to as is calculated to answer those ends, the punishment of criminals by the civil law bears no analogy to the practice of war; and that, while the one may be in perfect accordance with, the other must be wholly opposed to, the law of Christ and the will of God.

I come now to your theory of civil government. I presume we shall scarcely differ in the position that civil government, as such, being an ordinance of God, it by no means follows that all civil governments are ordained of God. To maintain the contrary would be to make God's ordinances to follow the success and failure of human strife, and to make His will as wavering and uncertain as the oft-changing features of human politics.

I will endeavour to put your arguments in as few words as possible, and in as favourable a light as you could desire. We can neither of us have any wish in the controversy but the elucidation of truth, and may therefore each argue upon his convictions of what the other means, without any attempt to play upon somewhat doubtful words, or to make his friendly opponent seem to advocate what he knows it is not his intention or desire to defend.

Without wasting time in asking you to point out one single instance in which (since the ushering in of that better covenant which came by Jesus Christ), carrying your views into practice, any nation has been rightfully and in accordance with the principles of Christianity engaged in war, I will take such extreme case as is hinted at in your explanatory note, and believe it will be found that, so far from our difference of judgment being on a comparatively trifling question of theory, it is one of fundamental principle, involving no less than the authority or non-authority of God's law, of Christ's commandment. I deny that there is any necessity imposed on us by human depravity to do wrong; to suppose that there is, is in my view to maintain that the commands of Christ were little other than a solemn mockery; for where could be the propriety, the justice, the sense of commands to abstain from what there is a necessity to do, and to do that we are *necessitated* to abstain from. No! the law of God recognises no necessity for disobedience to its requirements!

We will take, then, if you please, the case of a civil government, composed of Christian men, desirous to carry out, to their full and legitimate extent, the laws and commandments of Christ. (We will not here pause to query, *Is there such a government?* but will suppose such an one possible.) Against this government, and those under its protection, a body of internal enemies, or of foreign foes, sets itself in motion, its object being to displace this government by one of an opposite character—to add the kingdom to another country—to make its people tributary—or for any other purposes

which the various forms of human ambition might adopt or approve.

You say that in such case this Christian Government would be justified in repelling force by force to the extent required; that if the sacrifice of human life be required in such contest, that sacrifice to any extent is justified by the necessity of the case. And here I join issue with you, maintaining the direct negative of your proposition, even in the extreme case you have supposed; and that in such case it would be the duty of a Christian Government to do all it could, peacefully and in accordance with the precepts of the Gospel, to prevent the violation of its territory and the enslaving of its people; but having done this, to leave its cause in the righteous and omnipotent hand of Him who wills the *obedience* of his creatures, and truly will never sanction disobedience to His plain laws, on the ground that *man* in his feeble and finite comprehension cannot see the compatibility of his plain laws with his ordinances. *God is His own interpreter; He will care for His own ordinances;* and He will care too for, and abundantly bless, those who in simplicity take His commands as they find them; and, knowing that duties are theirs and events are God's, can calmly commit their *all* to Him, and rest under the shadow of His all-protecting wing, who has promised that no weapon formed against His people shall prosper. You speak of war as a last resource—you argue as if you supposed that man could *command* success in his warlike efforts—you argue as if you altogether disowned the presence and the power of a superintending Providence—you say that blessing is to be hoped for, asked for, *expected*, by those engaged in what you admit to be in "spirit and practice inconsistent with the spirit and practice of Christianity." I say that it is to be hoped for *rather* by those who simply endeavouring to follow a course which is consistent with that spirit, place themselves and those dear to them under the immediate protection of the King of kings.

Oh, my friend, where is our faith? Have we lost our belief in the power of the Lord God of Elijah? Have we given up as a fable the histories of His deeds, who, without the intervention of the power of man, wasted the host of Sennacherib, and surrounded the Prophet of Israel with armies and with horsemen, invisible to mortal eye, but omnipotent for the succour of his chosen servant? "Is his arm shortened, that it cannot save?" And does He require that His servants should do what they acknowledge to be inconsistent with the "practice and spirit" of His gospel, in order to receive His blessing, and rest more safely under His protection?

Let us here remember that we are not speaking of mere theories, that have never been reduced to practice. William Penn, as you well know, acted on the principles I have here advocated; and so did God own His own cause, and bless His servant in the obedience that he rendered to His laws, that the wild savage recognised, and his very spirit bowed before the exhibition of the just and peaceable principles of the Gospel; so that when years had passed away, and the Indians had learned to their cost that all the "pale faces" were not like their "Brother Penn," a man in the garb of a "Friend" might pass unharmed amongst their warring hosts. Who will deny that the protection of the Most High was as certainly around Penn and his peaceful band, as of old around the Prophet of Israel?

Again, when in the fearful rebellion in Ireland, life and property were endangered to an awful extent, by anarchy and bigotry, when the opposing parties contended with a demoniac spirit of hatred and revenge, which, to all human appearance, rendered the preservation of neutrality in their midst simply impossible, the Society of Friends (as may be seen in "Hancock's Principles of Peace Exemplified") acting up to the principles which they believed to be those of Christianity, were preserved amidst the most frightful dangers; so that, when peace was restored, it was found that only *one* Friend had lost his life, and he had deserted the principles he professed—had adopted *yours*—taken arms in defence of civil government, and was shot.

And need you be reminded, how often navies have been dispersed and ruined by the winds of heaven, and armies wasted and destroyed by "the pestilence that walketh in darkness?"

God has His own means for accomplishing His sovereign purposes. Let Christian men maintain and advocate only such practices as are consistent with "the spirit and precepts" of Christ's Gospel, and they may rest in the assurance, that "if they be followers of that which is good (in the largest and most comprehensive sense) nothing shall harm them."

Allow me, in conclusion, to say, that your eloquent philippics against war, and its consequences, are of little worth while you admit that, under certain circumstances (themselves to be the judges of those circumstances), Christian civil governments may go to war. You admit all that the "Iron Duke," or any other professedly *Christian fighter* would ask. They all deny the rightfulness of war in the *abstract*; the Duke himself declaring, that "a battle won is only less terrible than a battle lost." You take away the *keystone* of the arch of peaceful principles; and, as I believe, of Christian practice. You reduce Christ's unequivocal law of "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you," to a compatibility, under certain circumstances, with "Kill your enemies, and do all the harm you can to them that hate you."

Supposing your principle to be true, you are not, of course, answerable for its evil tendency; but I am sure it will be cause of regret to you to know that your article, to which I have hastily penned this reply, has weakened the hands and discouraged the spirit of some who are toiling in the advocacy of the principles of peace, some, too, who have had honourable mention in your columns from time to time; not that you have in any way shaken their faith in their own principles, but your defalcation from the ranks you were supposed to occupy has been "as when a standard-bearer fainteth;" and more than equal to the depression of one party has been the exultation of those who plead for the right of war to a far greater extent than you do. The party you have long so ably and consistently opposed see clearly what it is wonderful to me you do not also see,

integrity. In this matter of "war," as in many others, we may have erred in judgment. But we have set forth the grounds of our conclusion, and to us it seems they can only be shaken by a process of argumentation which will upset civil government altogether. In very much of the letter of "Pacificus" we agree—its very severity savours of an earnest spirit which we delight to honour—but it proceeds throughout upon the assumption that war is unjustifiable in a government because the spirit of it is forbidden to an individual—and we say that if any such inference is correct, then the only consistent principle is that of William Lloyd Garrison and his disciples—namely, the principle of *non-resistance*.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH LECTURES.—We understand, that since the announcement of the lectures on education about to be delivered in Crosby-hall, at the instance of the Congregational Board of Education, the committee of the Anti-state-church Association have postponed the delivery of the course of lectures to which allusion has already been made in our columns. It is arranged that they shall now commence in the month of March, and be delivered weekly in the theatre of the City of London Institution, in Aldersgate-street. The subjects of the lectures will have a bearing on the more recent aspects of the Anti-state-church controversy; and, both from that circumstance and the well-known ability of the gentlemen by whom they are to be delivered, we have no doubt that they will excite unusual interest.

LANCASHIRE.—Arrangements are being made for the visitation of this important county, by a deputation from the Executive Committee, who will commence their labours on Monday, the 7th inst. Public meetings will be held on that day at Stockport, and on the 8th at Bolton; the deputation being Rev. Charles Stovel, of London; Rev. D. R. Stephen, of Manchester; and Rev. S. T. Porter, of Darwen. On the 9th, Mr. Stovel will be joined by Mr. Miall, and on that evening they will address a meeting at Sheffield; where, it will be recollect, Mr. Miall was prevented attending, by accident, during the late northern tour. On the 10th, they proceed to Liverpool; and on the 11th, to Manchester. In the following week, meetings will, we believe, be held at Rochdale, Oldham, Preston, and Blackburn, when the deputation will be joined by Rev. John Howard Hinton, and some gentlemen in the county. The Secretary of the Association will also accompany the deputation, with a view to raising funds for carrying out the extensive plans of the Committee, and also of arranging for a second series of meetings to follow those already determined upon. Remembering how greatly Lancashire has distinguished itself in the free trade, and other public movements, we hope that it will be found sustaining its fame by taking an earnest part in this daily advancing agitation.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Kingsley has been lecturing in Bucks and Bedfordshire. On Friday, the 14th ult., he addressed a large audience in the Temperance Hall, Chalney (midway between Windsor and Slough), and, on Tuesday the 25th, and the following Thursday and Friday, respectively, he lectured at Dunstable, Luton, and Leighton Buzzard. At these places the meetings were good, and fully evidenced the growing strength of the Association.

BILLERICAY.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, the 26th of January, at the Assembly-rooms, Billericay, Essex, which was numerously and respectfully attended, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association, and of hearing an explanation of the objects and principles of that society. Rev. B. H. Kluht having been unanimously called to the chair, briefly explained the objects for which the meeting had been convened, and strongly urged attention to the subject in a religious point of view. The deputation, which consisted of Mr. E. Clarke, of Walthamstow, and Mr. Edward Miall, of London, were severally introduced to the meeting, who, at considerable length, and in clear, forcible, and argumentative language, fully proved that the connexion of any religious denomination with a secular government was detrimental to the interests of true religion, opposed to Scripture, and hostile to liberty and the rights of conscience. After some observations in favour of the views and objects of the Association from Mr. G. Rolph, Mr. W. Rolph, and others, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That it is the deliberate conviction of this meeting that all legislative interference in matters of religion involves a departure from scriptural principles, as well as encroaches upon the rights of conscience, and that therefore the union between the Church and State existing in these realms, unjust as it is in principle and injurious in its consequences, should be completely dissolved, and the support of religion left to the voluntary exertions of the people.

2. That the British Anti-state-church Association is, in the judgment of this meeting, calculated, both by its constitution and its mode of operation, to effect the object of its formation—the liberation of religion from all State interference; and this meeting, therefore, appeals to every Christian and citizen to give to it that earnest support which will crown its labours with complete success.

Thanks were then voted to the deputation for their attendance; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his kindness in taking the chair, and for his urbanity and ability in conducting the proceedings, the meeting separated.

MALDON.—A public meeting was held at the Cromwell Lecture-hall, on Thursday evening last, at which a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association attended, the Rev. T. S. Baker in the chair, who, after opening the business of the evening, called upon the Rev. Charles Winter to move the first resolution; in addressing the meeting he made several remarks upon the injustice of State religion, and warmly advocated the claims of the Anti-state-church Association; he then moved the first resolution, which was in substance the same as that adopted at Billericay. Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., rose to second the resolution, who,

in an able speech, set forth the objects that were contemplated by the society of which he that evening formed one of the representatives, and strongly advocating the necessity of individual exertions in order to accomplish their intentions. The meeting expressed many marks of approbation during the delivery of this address. Mr. Copeland, of Braxted, moved the next resolution, approving of the British Anti-state-church Association. Edward Miall, Esq., rose, amidst cheers, to second the resolution, which he did in a lengthened and able speech, explaining to the meeting the position of the Church as governed by the State, and then the way in which it was proposed by the society to effect its separation, and made some well-timed remarks upon the movements that had of late taken place with regard to the election of Dr. Hampden, as bishop of Hereford. The resolutions were both unanimously carried by the meeting, and a vote of thanks was passed to the deputation for the lucid explanations with which they had favoured them that evening. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the company separated.—*Ipswich Express.*

COLCHESTER.—On Friday evening, a very large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Colchester, including many ladies and several members of the Established Church, was held at the Lion-walk Room, to receive a deputation from the Anti-state-church Society, consisting of Edward Miall, Esq., and Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., of Walthamstow. The chair was taken by D. Morris, Esq., who briefly stated the objects of the meeting. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The first, approving of the British Anti-state-church Association, was moved by the Rev. James Cameron, and seconded by Mr. E. Clarke, one of the deputation. The Rev. T. W. Davids moved, and Mr. Edward Miall seconded, the next resolution:—"That this meeting cordially approves of the constitution, plans, and objects of the British Anti-state-church Association; devoutly desires that all who are engaged in its executive department may be richly endowed with wisdom, prudence, and energy; and that, in due time, its efforts to liberate religion in the British empire from all State control and interference may be crowned with complete success." Moved by the Rev. C. Rust, and seconded by Mr. J. B. Harvey, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the deputation from London who have visited Colchester on the present occasion; that a tribute of gratitude is especially due to Mr. Miall, for his manifold efforts on behalf of civil and religious freedom; and that it earnestly recommends to all the friends of true Protestantism, increased and persevering support of the Nonconformist press, whose enlightened and highly-talented advocacy of the great cause entitles it to the extended patronage of all who are concerned for the advancement of the principles of truth and righteousness." The anti-state-church movement is rapidly growing into public favour in Colchester. The liberation of religion from all State interference is the great question of the day, and we are glad to find that it is receiving that consideration by all sections of the Christian Church which its importance demands. May the happy consummation be speedily attained!—*Ipswich Express.*

LEIGHTON BUZZARD was, on Friday evening, the 28th January, favoured with a lucid and effective lecture upon the subject of the times, viz., "State Establishments of religion," by John Kingsley, Esq., B. A., who attended as a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, setting forth many of the evils that arise to the Church itself, as well as the more serious and wide spread evils flowing from the unholy alliance. The meeting was not very numerously attended, yet it was the best that has ever been held in this town, both as respects numbers and the spirit manifested; and considering the weather (for it was snowing fast) and the state of the public health, we think the manifestation was better than the most sanguine had anticipated. It certainly affords us encouragement still to go on even in this unpromising neighbourhood, feeling confident we shall reap if we faint not.—*From a Correspondent.*

CHALVEY, NEAR WINDSOR.—A lecture was given in the Temperance-hall, on Friday evening, to a numerous audience, by J. Kingsley, Esq., of London, on the separation of Church and State, which tended in no small degree to enlighten those who sit in darkness on the enormous evils arising from the union of two such opposite systems. The talented lecturer exposed the whole paraphernalia in no measured terms, and drew from the audience repeated bursts of applause and laughter; and though he spoke for two hours and twenty minutes, the time appeared short, and the subject more interesting at the conclusion than at the commencement; so that many avowed they could have sat two hours longer to listen to such sound logic and powerful eloquence, while numbers who failed to avail themselves of the privilege of hearing the subject in all its bearings are now repenting, if not in sackcloth and ashes, yet feel themselves deeply chagrined that they allowed the meeting to pass off without a share in the instruction. Should another lecture be given, that hall will be too small for the occasion.—*From a Correspondent.*

LECTURE AT ARMLEY.—A lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Wesleyan Association chapel, Armley, by Rev. J. Macpherson, Baptist minister, of Bramley, to a numerous and attentive audience; Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Independent minister of Wortley, in the chair. The lecturer was well received, and gave great satisfaction. A resolution disapproving of all State Establishments in religion, and pledging to aid the Association in carrying out its objects, was moved by Rev. S. Jones, of Kirkstall, and passed unanimously. Several publications of the Society were sold at the conclusion of the meeting, and many persons are prepared to become members. A lecture was also delivered on Wednesday, January 19th, in the Baptist chapel, Stanningley, by Rev. J. Tunnicliffe, of Leeds, Rev. Mr. Colcroft, in the chair. The audience showed their interest in the lecture by repeated and hearty applause. A resolution (as at Armley) was moved by Rev. J. Foster, of Farsley, seconded by Mr. Hainsworth, and unanimously passed. The local committee for Leeds are making arrangements for the delivery

of other lectures, several ministers and other advocates having offered their services in aid of the good cause.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE HAMPDEN APPOINTMENT.

THE QUEEN v. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—This case was continued before the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday.

Dr. ADDAMS took the lead in support of the rule. He applied himself to controvert the position of the Attorney-General, that the act of confirmation is not a judicial, but a ministerial act, and one which the Metropolitan had no choice but to perform under pain of incurring the penalties of *præmunire*. These penalties, he contended, could not be incurred unless the act done by the Archbishop was in derogation of the power of the Crown, or in maintenance of the authority of the Pope. No such penalties could be incurred by entering into an inquiry of a judicial nature. Although there was no precedent of an Archbishop having refused to confirm, yet such a step had been contemplated more than once. There was the case of the famous Dr. Clarke, suspected of Arianism, and another, that of Dr. Rundall (early last century), elected to Gloucester, but, when opposition was threatened, transferred to Derry, in Ireland, where neither election nor confirmation is required. There was a second objection made by the Attorney-General, that even if confirmation were a judicial act, there was no remedy in this case but by way of appeal. Dr. Addams, on the contrary, maintained that, as the articles of the opposers at Bow Church had been rejected, and their appearance not recorded, appeal was not possible, and there could be no remedy unless a *mandamus* were allowed to issue. In a previous portion of his address to the Court, Dr. Addams had endeavoured to show that, previous to the statute of the 25th Henry VIII., the Archbishop confirmed judicially. At this point,

Mr. A. J. STEPHENS took up Dr. Addams's argument. This being so, since the statute, the question is, has the Archbishop confirmed judicially or ministerially? To support his position, Mr. Stephens relied on a passage from Sir Fortunatus Dwarris's work on statutes, page 367, as enunciating the law on this point. It runs as follows:—

A statute made in the affirmative, without any negative, express or implied, does not take away the common law. It follows that it does not affect any prescriptions or customs clashing with it which were before allowed; in other words, the common law continues to be construed as it was before the recognition by Parliament. This argument, of course, assumes the custom anterior to the statute, as also that there is nothing in any portion of the statute in derogation of the continuance of the custom. Mr. Stephens submitted to the Court, as a general principle, that merely commanding the performance of a judicial duty does not render that duty ministerial.

Mr. PEACOCK followed. The view taken of the subject by this learned gentleman is simple and clear. On the general issue of *Not Guilty* to an indictment on a *præmunire*, the whole matter of defence in favour of the Archbishop would be raised. This being so, the Court of Queen's Bench should leave him to that defence. Before the statute, parties were at liberty to come in and oppose. It was not at that period competent to the Crown to order an Archbishop to confirm a bishop. Under the statute does the direction to the Archbishop to confirm mean confirmation according to the canon law, or confirmation at all events? If the first, the Archbishop has his discretion; or, admitting that a *præmunire* would lie, he would have a good defence to the indictment.

Mr. BADELEY, on Thursday and on Friday, stated what the law was with regard to confirmation previous to the passing of the statute of Henry VIII. In doing so, he reviewed the practice of the Christian church from the earliest days, even from the time of the Apostle Paul, down to the passing of the statute. The uniform custom of the church had been that the Archbishop at confirmation should enter into and decide upon objections made to the fitness of bishops to fill their sacred office. Confirmation previous to the statute had acquired a well-known legal sense, and that sense must be adopted since the passing of the statute. The purview of this enactment was merely to destroy the usurped power of the Pope, and not to oust the Archbishops from their necessary jurisdiction. Where there was a doubt as to the construction of a statute, as with regard to the one under review, that construction should be adopted which was least prejudicial to the rights and privileges of the Church. It is not only in favour of the Church, however, that a statute should be strictly construed, but also so as to preserve the rights and privileges of the people. He admitted that there was a doubt at first as to whether the election of the bishop was by the people only or by the people and clergy conjoined; but, at any rate, the rights of the people had always been recognised. The voice of the people was always so far respected that they were admitted to make objections at confirmation, and all the authorities showed that it was the business of the Metropolitan to investigate the life and character of the bishop. The maintenance of the form of citation showed that it was the theory of confirmation, and the fact that there have been few instances of such objections as the present one in modern times is no reason why the power should be entirely abrogated. Towards the end of his speech, Mr. Badeley made some very effective remarks touching the questionable nature of any claim founded on prerogative. Lord Coke said, that when prerogative was against *Magna Charta*, it would not hold; it could not be exerted against the rights of the people; and if the Bishop were unfit, the Archbishop must refuse the election. It was a mistake to suppose that the statute of Henry the Eighth had transferred to the Crown all the powers of the Pope—it had not conferred *infallibility* on the Crown. It had been contended that the principles of the Reformation were involved in the present question: if they were, they were identified with the people who came forward at Bow Church to oppose the confirmation of Dr. Hampden.

Sir FITZROY KELLY admitted that nothing could be more clear than the right of the Crown to nominate the clergyman who was to be elected a bishop by the

dean and chapter. This right, however, was entirely distinct from the right of the Archbishop to examine into the fitness of the person so appointed to fill the sacred office of bishop. This right had been *invariably* exercised by every Christian community from the Apostolic ages down to the present time. The statute of Henry merely destroyed the influence of the Pope in this country; it left the power of inquiry and confirmation untouched in the heads of the Church. When the statute declared that the Archbishop was required under the penalties of a *premunire* to proceed to confirmation and consecration, it only meant that he should do so according to the usages of the Christian church and the canon law and common law of the realm. If the construction put upon the statute by the Attorney-General were correct, there would be *nothing* to prevent a Sovereign holding the tenets of James II. from filling the bench of bishops with Roman Catholics. Sir Fitzroy Kelly contended that the Court of the Archbishop had full power to summon and examine witnesses. Even admitting a doubt to rest upon the point, it should be settled on the return to the *mandamus*. The learned counsel concluded by an expression of his hope that, unless the minds of the Judges were clearly made up on the point, they would give him the benefit of the doubt, and allow the inquiry to take its natural course.

On Thursday, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied. The Court made some demur to his doing so as a matter of right; but ultimately they waived the objection, on the score that it would be convenient to the Judges to hear his arguments.

On Friday, Lord DENMAN intimated that judgment would be delivered on Tuesday.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—I hear that the threat which frightened some of our bishops was, that eight hundred (!) of the clergy were going to form a *Nonjuring* Church, if Dr. Hampden's confirmation took place. Something was whispered, too, of obtaining ordination from the Scotch bishops for the Secession Church. Your readers may recollect that Mr. Froude suggested the idea in his Correspondence; and Mr. Keble, one of the present triumvirate of Tractarian leaders, was known to be favourable to nonjuring principles as long ago as 1832.—*Oxford Correspondent of the Church and State Gazette.*

THE WESLEYANS AND PUSEYISM.—The *Watchman* contradicts the report, which originally appeared in the *Bath Journal*, to the effect, that one or more of the Wesleyan ministers in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater had become Puseyites. "We have received," says our contemporary, "a note from the Rev. Thomas Rogerson, the superintendent minister of the Bridgewater circuit, in which he assures us (though, indeed, we needed no assurance on the subject), that 'there is not one word of truth in the whole paragraph; from first to last it is a slanderous fabrication, evidently the work of an enemy!'"

SCHOOLMASTERS, LOOK ABOUT YOU!—A correspondent from Portsmouth writes thus to the Anti-state-church Association:—"We have just had an exhibition of the Church principle here. An advertisement appeared in our local paper for three schoolmasters for the Convict establishment at this port. I applied for the appointment, and was answered, '*it must be a member of the Establishment.*' This has determined me to be a Dissenter indeed! I believe the Anti-state-church feeling has increased here of late; even our local paper a Churchman, speaks with respect of your movements, and has lately given large extracts from the *Nonconformist*, as well as reported some of your doings in the North, and that too approvingly."

THE COLONIAL BISHOPRIES.—The committee appointed to arrange measures, *in concert with her Majesty's Government*, for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, are directing their attention to the erection of sees in Sierra Leone, Western Australia, the Mauritius, and Prince Rupert's Land. But, prior to the erection of either of these places as bishoprics, it is intended to erect a new see at Victoria, Hong Kong; but £20,000 is necessary before the consent of the Government for the foundation of a bishopric can be hoped for. At present, the committee have in hand £18,000, to be applied to the object in question, £5,000 of which is for a college, a large portion having been subscribed by two anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under a pastoral letter of the Bishop of London. It is well known that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is using the most strenuous efforts to obtain a subdivision of his own enormous diocese, by the erection of a bishopric for the north-western provinces. Such an arrangement is imperatively required for the welfare and extension of the Church of England in Northern India; whilst the recent wonderful spread of Christianity in the southern provinces of Tanjore and Tinnevelly, must, ere long, force attention to the importance of sending forth a chief pastor for the special oversight of those infant churches.—*Globe.*

THE BISHOPS OF CHICHESTER AND LONDON.—The son of one of the leading clergy in the diocese of Chichester, is reported to have been refused ordination by the bishop of that diocese, expressly on the ground of his Tractarian views. But the latter part of the story is far less agreeable. It is affirmed, that this same young Tractarian person has received ordination from the hands of the Bishop of London.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—That her Majesty wrote to the Bishop of Oxford, begging him to put a stop to the proceedings he intended to commence against Dr. Hampden, we have the very highest authority for stating; and that, at the present moment, Dr. Wilberforce is, in consequence, contemplating an air-drawn mitre and prime-mate's crook, we have not the slightest reason to doubt.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

EPISCOPALIANS AND THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.—Looking over your paper this week (writes a churchman) I beg to confirm the statements made at some of the meetings of the Anti-state-church Association, that Churchmen are willing and ready to help in the movement, and, as a confirmation of this, I shall, on the first visit of the deputation to Leicester and neighbourhood, enrol myself as a member and subscriber.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR FRIEND,—I am not unaware of the responsibility I incur in entering the lists with one so accustomed to oral and newspaper controversy as the Editor of the *Nonconformist*, and who handles so well and so powerfully the pen of a "ready writer," and I have waited until now in the expectation that last week's number of your journal would contain a reply to the first article in the preceding number, from some one more able than I to do justice to the subject. No such having appeared, I feel it incumbent upon me, for the truth's sake, to hazard a few remarks, for insertion in your paper, intended to prove that the position you have taken on the subject of war is utterly untenable for the position of Christian men—I say Christian men, those who acknowledge the laws of Christ to be obligatory; for I cannot think that the commands of our Saviour, direct, positive, unequivocal, and most important, shall, before being considered binding upon men, or upon bodies of men, be subjected to the judgment of man's caprice, or the tenets of human policy and expediency, and that, when so subjected, shall be pronounced *only* so far binding as this caprice or expediency may dictate.

I know, you know what has been done in this world of ours by this setting human expediency above God's law: no institution, however worthless; no law, however horrible; no practice, however opposed to the spirit and precept of the New Testament, but has been justified by men calling themselves Christians, and who have thought themselves at liberty to make the plain commands of Christ to square with their notions of expediency. But to your article.

I demur, in the first place, wholly to your comparison of the retention and punishment of criminals to war. The treatment of criminals, if conducted rightly, is only to such extent and in such form as will answer the true ends of punishment—first, the security of society—secondly, the reformation of the criminal himself—and thirdly, (where such can be attained) restitution to the injured for the injury done.

A father corrects his child—a schoolmaster his pupil, in such way and to such extent as he deems calculated to advance the child's or the pupil's own welfare, as well as to maintain the order of the family or school. Thus a wise government would correct a member of the community, imprison him, debar him from customary enjoyments, give him the opportunity for repentance of the evil he has done, and of improvement and amendment of life; and this for his own sake, as well as for the security of society, from whose midst he has been removed; but when a government, losing sight of the true objects of punishment, allows its laws to be the offspring of a spirit of retaliation and revenge, when it presumes to pass judgment on those things known only to God, and vindictively to apportion a certain amount of *suffering* to a certain amount of supposed *guilt*; when, above all, presuming on its own infallibility, or the infallibility of its officers, it dares to cut asunder the thread of human existence, and to send a trembling sinner, with a soul "all reeking with its unwashed guilt," into the presence of that God who, in his wisdom and mercy, would have extended the term of probation; then does Government act in opposition to the spirit and precept of Christianity.

I maintain, then, that the true ends of punishment being kept in view, and only such punishment resort to as is calculated to answer those ends, the punishment of criminals by the civil law bears no analogy to the practice of war; and that, while the one may be in perfect accordance with, the other must be wholly opposed to, the law of Christ and the will of God.

I come now to your theory of civil government. I presume we shall scarcely differ in the position that civil government, as such, being an ordinance of God, it by no means follows that all civil governments are ordained of God. To maintain the contrary would be to make God's ordinances to follow the success and failure of human strife, and to make *His will* as wavering and uncertain as the oft-changing features of human polities.

I will endeavour to put your arguments in as few words as possible, and in as favourable a light as you could desire. We can neither of us have any wish in the controversy but the elucidation of truth, and may therefore each argue upon his convictions of what the other means, without any attempt to play upon somewhat doubtful words, or to make his friendly opponent seem to advocate what he knows it is not his intention or desire to defend.

Without wasting time in asking you to point out one single instance in which (since the ushering in of that better covenant which came by Jesus Christ), carrying your views into practice, any nation has been rightfully and in accordance with the principles of Christianity engaged in war, I will take such extreme case as is hinted at in your explanatory note, and believe it will be found that, so far from our difference of judgment being on a comparatively trifling question of theory, it is one of fundamental principle, involving no less than the authority or non-authority of God's law, of Christ's commandment. I deny that there is any necessity imposed on us by human depravity to do wrong; to suppose that there is, is in my view to maintain that the commands of Christ were little other than a solemn mockery; for where could be the propriety, the justice, the sense of commands to abstain from what there is a *necessity* to do, and to do that we are *necessitated* to abstain from. No, no! the law of God recognises no *necessity* for disobedience to its requirements!

We will take, then, if you please, the case of a civil government, composed of *Christian men*, desirous to carry out, to their full and legitimate extent, the laws and commandments of Christ. (We will not here pause to query, *Is there such a government?* but will suppose such an one *possible*.) Against this government, and those under its protection, a body of internal enemies, or of foreign foes, sets itself in motion, its object being to displace this government by one of an opposite character—to add the kingdom to another country—to make its people tributary—or for any other purposes

which the various forms of human ambition might adopt or approve.

You say that in such case this Christian Government would be justified in repelling force by force to the extent required; that if the sacrifice of human life be required in such contest, that sacrifice to any extent is justified by the necessity of the case. And here I join issue with you, maintaining the direct negative of your proposition, even in the extreme case you have supposed; and that in such case it would be the duty of a Christian Government to do all it could, peacefully and in accordance with the precepts of the Gospel, to prevent the violation of its territory and the enslaving of its people; but having done this, to leave its cause in the righteous and *omnipotent* hand of Him who wills the *obedience* of his creatures, and truly will never sanction disobedience to His plain laws, on the ground that *man* in his feeble and finite comprehension cannot see the compatibility of his plain laws with his ordinances. *God is His own interpreter; He will care for His own ordinances*; and He will care too for, and abundantly bless, those who in simplicity take His commands as they find them; and, knowing that duties are theirs and events are God's, can calmly commit their *all* to Him, and rest under the shadow of His all-protecting wing, who has promised that no weapon formed against His people shall prosper. You speak of war as a last resource—you argue as if you supposed that man could *command* success in his war-like efforts—you argue as if you altogether disown the presence and the power of a superintending Providence—you say that blessing is to be hoped for, asked for, *expected*, by those engaged in what you admit to be in "spirit and practice inconsistent with the spirit and practice of Christianity." I say that it is to be hoped for *rather* by those who simply endeavouring to follow a course which is consistent with that spirit, place themselves and those dear to them under the immediate protection of the King of kings.

Oh, my friend, where is our faith? Have we lost our belief in the power of the Lord God of Elijah? Have we given up as a fable the histories of His deeds, who, without the intervention of the power of man, wasted the host of Sennacherib, and surrounded the Prophet of Israel with armies and with horsemen, invisible to mortal eye, but omnipotent for the succour of his chosen servant? "Is his arm shortened, that it cannot save?" And does He require that His servants should do what they acknowledge to be inconsistent with the "practice and spirit" of His gospel, in order to receive His blessing, and rest more safely under His protection?

Let us here remember that we are not speaking of mere theories, that have never been reduced to practice. William Penn, as you well know, acted on the principles I have here advocated; and so did God own His own cause, and bless His servant in the obedience that he rendered to His laws, that the wild savage recognised, and his very spirit bowed before the exhibition of the just and peaceable principles of the Gospel; so that when years had passed away, and the Indians had learned to their cost that all the "pale faces" were not like their "Brother Penn," a man in the garb of a "Friend" might pass unharmed amongst their warring hosts. Who will deny that the protection of the Most High was as certainly around Penn and his peaceful band, as of old around the Prophet of Israel?

Again, when in the fearful rebellion in Ireland, life and property were endangered to an awful extent, by anarchy and bigotry, when the opposing parties contended with a demoniac spirit of hatred and revenge, which, to all human appearance, rendered the preservation of neutrality in their midst simply impossible, the Society of Friends (as may be seen in "Hancock's Principles of Peace Exemplified") acting up to the principles which they believed to be those of Christianity, were preserved amidst the most frightful dangers; so that, when peace was restored, it was found that only one Friend had lost his life, and he had deserted the principles he professed—had adopted *yours*—taken arms in defence of civil government, and was shot.

And need you be reminded, how often navies have been dispersed and ruined by the winds of heaven, and armies wasted and destroyed by "the pestilence that walketh in darkness?"

God has His own means for accomplishing His sovereign purposes. Let Christian men maintain and advocate only such practices as are consistent with "the spirit and precepts" of Christ's Gospel, and they may rest in the assurance, that "if they be followers of that which is good (in the largest and most comprehensive sense) nothing shall harm them."

Allow me, in conclusion, to say, that your eloquent philippics against war, and its consequences, are of little worth while you admit that, under certain circumstances (themselves to be the judges of those circumstances), Christian civil governments may go to war. You admit all that the "Iron Duke," or any other professedly *Christian fighter* would ask. They all deny the rightfulness of war in the *abstract*; the Duke himself declaring, that "a battle won is only less terrible than a battle lost." You take away the key-stone of the arch of peaceful principles; and, as I believe, of Christian practice. You reduce Christ's unequivocal law of "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you," to a compatibility, under certain circumstances, with "Kill your enemies, and do all the harm you can to them that hate you."

Supposing your principle to be true, you are not, of course, answerable for its evil tendency; but I am sure it will be cause of regret to you to know that your article, to which I have hastily penned this reply, has weakened the hands and discouraged the spirit of some who are toiling in the advocacy of the principles of peace, some, too, who have had honourable mention in your columns from time to time; not that you have in any way shaken their faith in their own principles, but your defalcation from the ranks you were supposed to occupy has been "as when a standard-bearer fainteth;" and more than equal to the depression of one party has been the exultation of those who plead for the right of war to a far greater extent than you do. The party you have long so ably and consistently opposed see clearly what it is wonderful to me you do not also see,

that a minor proposition follows the major one you have adopted. The Philistines are upon thee, Samson!! They think thou art bound in the green withes of human expediency, which seem to them so strong, they deem the locks of strength shorn off thee, now they have found thee under "certain circumstances" admitting the plausible damsel Expediency to be the interpreter of God's plain laws; and loud is the rejoicing at the thought that Samson, our Samson, for how shall we give thee up, is become weak even as they.

Let me, then, sum up briefly:—

1st. The will of God is the highest law to man, from which there is no appeal.

2nd. The precepts of Christianity contain the expression of God's will, and are not conflicting one with the other.

3rd. The precepts, practice, and spirit of Christianity are opposed to the precepts, practice, and spirit of war.

4th. No supposed case of danger to life and property, or social order, can lessen the duty of Christian men to conform to the laws of Christ.

5th. That it is in obedience to, and not in violation of, the practice, precepts, and spirit of Christianity, that we are justified in expecting His blessing and preservation who is Omniscient, Omnipresent, and Omnipotent.

PACIFICUS.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have long been a reader of your valuable journal; and to it, I confess, I feel principally indebted for what I believe to be correct views of those politico-ecclesiastical questions which are being forced upon public attention at the present time.

On reading your last week's paper, I felt the force and justness of your appeal, in reference to obtaining a wider circulation of the *Nonconformist*, and became desirous of doing something towards accomplishing that object.

For some years past, I and two other friends have taken your paper conjointly. Now it occurred to me, that we might separate, and that each of us, by a little exertion, might find two others who would unite with him in taking a copy. I mentioned this plan to my two friends, and they readily and cordially acquiesced in it; and we intend taking three copies instead of one from the 1st of March next.

I communicate this to you, Sir, because I believe that many others, similarly circumstanced to myself, may, and I hope will, "Go and do likewise." By this means the circulation of your paper would be increased nearly threefold; and, what is of great importance, the *readers* of it would be multiplied in the same ratio.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

J. HALSEY.

Garden-street, Stepney, January 31st, 1848.

THE BRAINTREE MEETING, AND CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I do not like to trouble you about so trifling a matter as what I said at the Anti-state-church meeting held here, and reported in your last number; but as I made use of no such coarse expression as that contained in your report, and it is in another respect incorrect, I beg very shortly to state that, as allusion had been made by a previous speaker (Mr. Williams) to the case of Simonds, and the power now supposed to exist of imprisonment for non-payment of church-rates, under a magistrate's order, I remarked that I hoped if our churchwardens adopted such a course, we (of Braintree) should be found faithful: for myself, I would undertake to say that if they preferred my person to my goods, they might take me, but pay I should not. I did not, however, welcome such a course; on the contrary, I said that some sacrifices had always been necessary in the maintenance of great principles, and we must not expect exemption if we would be true to them; and that in any case what we could be called upon to endure was trifling compared with the sufferings for similar causes of those who had preceded us in the ages that are past.

Allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of your firm and most able advocacy of the great principles of religious liberty.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

Braintree, January 29th, 1848. E. G. CRAIG.

MR. VINCENT AT DEAL, JAN. 31.—Last week the advocates of civil and religious liberty, and of those principles of onward progress which ought to be dear to every patriot, had a rich treat in hearing three lectures delivered by Henry Vincent, in the spacious Assembly-room. Popular appetite had been whetted by previous disappointment, arising from unavoidable causes, the sudden illness of a dear relative. The great magician enchain'd his audience for two hours and a half on three successive evenings, while he advocated the claims of England's millions for education—their inalienable right to that civil and religious liberty which cannot co-exist with the galling yoke of an Established Church, and depicted the prospects of Great Britain from a succinct view of the political parties, and showed that the regeneration of our country, and her freedom from all that is degrading and despotic, must depend upon a conscientious advocacy and development of those grand principles of freedom, which are consonant with and emanant from the spirit of Christianity. Never have such effects been produced by any orator in Deal. The audience seemed literally to drink in his eloquence. All parties gave the tribute of their applause; so fair and so excellent is "truth," that Whig, Radical, and Tory, in their better moments, fall down and worship. A certain party, which, though not of the Church, uphold the Church, raised a hue-and-cry against the lecturer, determined that the heretical voice of freedom should not enter their sanctuary. Some few, we delight to say, were superior to this odious bigotry, came, heard, and approved. We trust these lectures will be followed by a visit of the Anti-state-church deputation, and that High Church despotism, which is very rampant in Deal, not only in the actual pale of the Establishment, but in a body parasitical of it, will receive a blow which will cause it to quail and recede before the spirit of Christian freedom. One good has already resulted—a determination to form a society for the continued advocacy of these principles and the promotion of their practical development.—From a Correspondent.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TREDEGAR.—On Monday evening, the 10th ult., a large meeting was held at Sharon chapel, Tredegar, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Evan Jones, the late minister, with different testimonials on his resigning the pastorate. Prayer having been offered, the chair was taken by Mr. Llewelyn Williams, the senior deacon of the church, who addressed the meeting in a speech remarkable for its depth of feeling, power, and genuine natural eloquence. The meeting was then successively addressed by Messrs. John Harris, Sirhowy; Daniel Jones, Adulam; N. Stephens, Sirhowy; John Price, Rumney; Lewis Powell, Cardiff; W. Williams, Tredegar; and I. Ridge, Kendal. All the speakers testified their great respect for the activity, sincerity, integrity, and ability, which Mr. Jones had always displayed; and deeply lamented his removal from the principality, and their earnest wish for his speedy return. In the course of the proceedings the following testimonials were presented him:—By Messrs. John Harris and Daniel Jones, for the Tredegar and Sirhowy Sunday-school Union, a Welsh-English dictionary, by W. O. Pughe, 2 vols., royal octavo. By Mrs. Evans and Miss Anne Jones, for the women of Tredegar; a splendid mahogany writing desk with a purse of gold. The following inscription is engraved in Welsh on the desk:—"The truth against the world." "Presented by the Women of Tredegar, to Ienan Gwynead, for his defence of the chastity of the Women of Wales, January 10, 1848." Mr. Jones returned thanks in a short speech, in which he expressed his deep regret that ill-health rendered it necessary for him to leave a people whom he so cordially esteemed. He briefly recapitulated his own history, and expressed his gratitude to the kind friends who had testified so unequivocally their approval of his conduct. They had seen him enjoying all the happiness of life, and afterwards in the furnace of affliction, and surrounded by the sorrows of death. He loved his country, and he would ever remember with pleasure his defence of his virtuous country-women. He concluded by shaking hands with the chairman as the representative of the meeting, and implored the blessing of heaven to rest on all present.

BENTON-PARK CHAPEL, RAWDEN.—The interesting ceremony of inducting the first minister of the church recently formed in this place, took place on Wednesday. A large gathering of ministers, deacons, and other influential laymen of the Independent denomination, assembled on the occasion. After the preliminary reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. H. Bean, the Rev. John Kelly, of Liverpool, delivered the introductory discourse—a cogent, lucid, concise explanation of the views and principles held by the Independents in relation to the nature and constitution of a Christian church. In answer to questions put by the Rev. T. Scales, of Leeds, Henry Forbes, Esq., on the part of the church, briefly stated the circumstances which led to the invitation to the Rev. J. H. Barrow to become their pastor; and then that gentleman, with becoming modesty and firmness, uttered his confession of faith, and related the reasons which had induced him to enter upon the ministry in connexion with the Independent denomination, and gave a brief outline of the leading doctrines on which he proposed to found his future ministrations. This done, the Rev. Walter Scott offered the designation prayer; after which the Rev. Dr. Hamilton addressed the newly chosen pastor from Hosea ix. 8. On the conclusion of the morning services, the ministers and friends from a distance, to the number of 100, were hospitably entertained in the adjoining school-room by Henry Forbes, Esq.; and in the evening the Rev. J. Glendening, of Huddersfield, preached a faithful discourse to the church and congregation.—*Bradford Observer*.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE GENERAL BAPTISTS AT LEICESTER.—For some months past considerable excitement has existed in some of the General Baptist churches at Leicester. In that assembling in Archdeacon-lane chapel, under the care of the Rev. T. Stevenson, several young men have adopted some of the views of Mr. Dawson. In the church assembling in Dover-street, a more important movement has taken place. Though the New Connexion of General Baptists are strictly "evangelical," many persons are to be found in it, particularly among the older members, who are decided Arians; and who, if they do not deny, hold what are termed "low views" of the cardinal evangelical doctrine, that of the atonement. There are some of these parties in the church alluded to; and these, with some others, have recently been attentive listeners to a course of lectures in the Unitarian chapel, some of them delivered by our respected townsman, the Rev. B. Carpenter. The result of these doctrinal differences has been the determination of the pastor, the Rev. J. Goadby, to relinquish the office which he has for so many years held; and though, in consequence, some of these individuals have returned to their places, it is obvious that the discordant elements of which both this and other churches are now composed, cannot possibly harmonize; and that a considerable division must, ere long, take place.—*Notts Mercury*.

A LAWYER'S WILL.—It is an extraordinary circumstance that the Vice-Chancellor's Court, London, has been occupied by a question arising out of the will of Sir David Pollock, late Chief Justice of Bombay; and that the subtlety to be solved was, whether the learned knight intended to bequeath one-eighth or seven-eighths of his estate to his six sons and one daughter. This ambiguity the Vice-Chancellor solved by saying that the six sons took one-eighth each, and not, as was contended on the other side, that they were to divide one-eighth amongst them. The words of the will are these:—"And as to the rest of my estate my will is that the same shall be divided into eight parts, one of such to be the property and to be paid over to my six sons, and one other such part shall be paid to my daughter, Julia Louisa Pollock, on her attaining her age of 21 years." The will clearly says that the six sons were to have one part amongst them, but Sir David no doubt meant that the six sons should have six parts.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

FINANCIAL EMBARRASSEMENTS.—On Monday week the debate upon the paragraphs of the address began. It turned upon the financial position of the country; M. de Lasteyrie attacking Government for profuse expenditure. M. Dumon replied; maintaining that the position of the country was satisfactory, and that the ordinary revenue and expenditure would balance in 1849. On that text M. Thiers spoke on Tuesday.

He denied the promised balancing of accounts, with an immense array of figures. The yearly expenditure shown by the ordinary and extraordinary budgets amounts to not less than 1,600 millions of francs (£64,000,000). The ordinary budget for 1849 is 1,382 millions of francs; which cannot be met by the ordinary resources. To meet the extraordinary expenditure of that year, there is nothing except the public credit; but the Minister has been drawing upon the credit in every possible form. There is already an amount of 2,500 millions to be provided for public works not yet executed: indeed, the State has been borrowing for public works at the rate of 150 millions a year, and the companies at the like rate; so that 300 millions a year are withdrawn, for that purpose alone, from the savings of the people. The floating debt is continually increasing, and by the end of 1848 it will amount to 800 millions. In conclusion, M. Thiers said—

"The Minister of Finance has the fullest confidence in the future: but I want to know what would be our resources should any unforeseen event arise to disturb the repose of Europe. His answer will perhaps be, 'We are the Ministers of peace, and events are in our hands.' If events are in your hands, it is you who have ruled those which have taken place during the last year: but I must be allowed to doubt that you have such control over events. The crisis commenced the day after you adopted the policy of the Spanish marriages. From that day you were no longer the Ministers of peace, more than you were the Ministers of public prosperity. From the Spanish marriages date all your embarrassments, as well as those which you find in Italy, in Switzerland, and indeed on every side. If what you have told us is all that you can bring forward to inspire us with confidence, I must say that I quit the tribune under strong feelings of alarm."

M. Duchatel and M. Dumon replied to this speech; both contending that the floating debt could not increase beyond the sum which they had previously stated, namely, 620 millions; and that the immense resources of the country would suffice to meet its demands. The debate was continued on Wednesday.

MORE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—The debate of Friday was marked by bitter personalities, and the reproduction of the often-repeated charges of official corruption committed in the affair of the act sought by the post-masters for a consideration of 1,200,000f., the complicity of the Ministry in the traffic of a theatrical license of 100,000f., also 400,000f. promised to certain persons for bringing in a bill, and the disgraceful traffic in the affair of Petit, implicating M. Guizot as a principal. M. Emile de Girardin, chief editor and proprietor of *La Presse*, made a sharp attack on M. Hebert, the Minister of Justice, calling him a "Tartufe de Justice." Being called to order by the president, first he refused to accept the call, and then accepted it in words, but rejected it with the most contemptuous and disdainful gestures. During this debate great agitation prevailed in the Chamber, the majority desiring to put an end to the discussion and come to a division on the paragraph, which at length was adopted.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.—The Chamber commenced on Saturday the discussion on the fifth paragraph of the address, relative to the foreign relations of France. M. Lamartine, the first speaker, regretted the attitude assumed by France in the affairs of Italy and Switzerland, and the victory gained over her by England in those two countries, where her influence was now completely supplanted by that of Great Britain. He reproached M. Guizot with saying that Italy could not be recognised without going to war with Austria. Here M. Guizot got up, and said, "It is true." M. Lamartine denied this. He had been a diplomatist under the old Bourbons, and had been employed in Italy to negotiate with the Neapolitan insurgents the introduction of the French charter. This was done in concert with England. M. Lamartine then defended the Italian liberals, who were not, he said, anarchists or revolutionists. If the present government turned its back upon them and upon all liberal principles, making itself Imperialist at Rome, Jesuit in Berne, Austrian in Piedmont, and Russian in Cracow, the cause was, that the government had sacrificed its once liberal allies and ideas to placing a prince of Orleans on the throne of Spain. For this one beggarly, dynastic aim, it had abandoned everything. M. Guizot, in reply, praised the moderation of Austria, and thereby excited the fiercest remonstrance. Austria, he said, had from the first declared, that it would not meddle with the internal reforms of the minor Italian states, but that it would not suffer any territorial changes. Austria had asked for the adhesion of each European court to this; and England had adhered as well as the others.

"The proximate retreat of General Trezel from the Cabinet," says the *Réforme*, "was talked of to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. This measure had been long announced, but his colleagues were at a loss to replace him. It appears that Marshal Bugeaud has accepted the War Department—thanks to pressing solicitations, and especially to an august influence! The Ministry of re-action is consequently completed."

On Wednesday evening there was a reception, numerously attended, at the Tuilleries. The King appeared in his usual health.

AUSTRIA.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—VIENNA, JAN. 21.—Since 1831 we do not recollect witnessing so extraordinary an activity in the offices of the Chancery of State and of the War Department as during the last weeks. Whilst the Aulic Councillor of War forwards orders for the march of troops, purchases horses, and obliges all the manufacturers of arms throughout the empire to work day and night, Prince Metternich does not allow a day to pass over without despatching a courier to Italy. The

army of Italy is to be increased to 150,000 men, instead of 100,000, as at first intended. The reinforcements proceeding to Italy consist principally of cavalry. Amidst those important events, and the extensive preparations making by Austria, everybody anxiously asks what will become of our finances? It is a positive fact that, with the exception of Portugal, Spain, and Greece, there is not a country in Europe whose finances present so deplorable a spectacle of disorder as Austria, notwithstanding the immense material resources of the empire. All the expedients Baron de Kubeck has devised to cover the deficit are of no avail. A panic prevails on the Bourse, and in that calamitous position M. Metternich proposes to contract a new loan! The Ministers Kolowrat and Kubeck recommend economy, but the Chancellor of State will not attend to their recommendation. He would bring destruction on the country sooner than consent to the least alteration of his political system. To-day M. de Rothschild had an interview with him, which lasted upwards of an hour.

ITALY.

REIGN OF TERROR IN LOMBARDY.—Letters from Lombardy, of the 26th, represent the reign of terror to prevail there. It was the purpose of Radetzki to expatriate 500 leading citizens of Milan; this was opposed by the Viceroy, and not executed. All clubs and societies in Milan were closed by the police, even including charitable institutions. The consumption of tobacco diminished by nearly a million cigars per month. Theatres were deserted; no balls, no *soirées*; society was paralyzed. Subscriptions were opened in all the chief towns in favour of the wounded in the late massacre. The *Patrie* published a letter from Milan, stating, that by orders from Vienna, the police had arrested the Marquis Rosales, president of the Union Club; Count Cesar Battaglia, the young Marquis Soncino Stampa, and several other inhabitants. Rosales was kept in close confinement in the frightful dungeon of Santa Margarita; and Battaglia and Soncino were placed in a postchaise, and sent out of Milan under a strong escort. Their destination is a mystery, but is supposed to be Gratz or Brunn. Among the other persons arrested figure the Marquis Filippo Villani, well known in the Parisian *salons*; Count Pertusati, and Count Ercolo Dunani, former officer in the Austrian service. Cesar Cantu, a distinguished writer, and author of a "Universal History," translated into French, and Dr. Belcredi, who were also to have been arrested, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, and crossing the frontier. The wife of the Marquis Filippo Villani waited on the Viceroy, and obtained from him the liberation of her husband; but, when she presented herself at the office of the Director of Police, Toresani, to claim the Marquis, he replied to her, "Let the Viceroy mind his own business." On the 21st of January, three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of Milan applied to the police for their passports.

POPULAR FEELING IN ITALY.—Throughout Italy religious ceremonies for the people killed at Pavia and Milan by the Austrian troops were performed with pomp. Great numbers of copies of a pamphlet, entitled "The Last Events at Milan," have been circulated. At Venice, in spite of the police, two ladies, named Bentivogli and Michiel, made a collection for the wounded of Milan. 1,000f. have been already received, with a letter expressive of the sympathy of the Venetians for their Lombard brethren. The podesta, or mayor of Vicenza, had forwarded 2,000f. for the same object, in the name of the inhabitants. At Verona, in the course of eight hours, 1,600f. were subscribed. The police stopped the subscription, but did not seize the sum collected, which was sent to Milan. The Lombards are animated with a deadly hatred against Austria.

The *Concordia* of Turin publishes a letter addressed by the Emperor of Austria to the Viceroy of Lombardy, in which his Majesty states that there appears to be a party in Lombardy determined to destroy public order and tranquillity; that he has done all that was thought necessary for the people; and that he was not disposed to make any further concessions.

The long expected retirement of Cardinal Ferretti was at length officially announced. He is to be succeeded by Cardinal Bofonda, legate at Ravenna, who will enter upon the office on the 1st of February, and will be provisionally replaced at Ravenna by Cardinal Ferretti.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Diet had begun the conciliatory course recommended by Sir Stratford Canning, by relieving the primitive Cantons of the fine imposed upon them. The army of occupation had been reduced to 5,000 men. The President informed the assembly, on the 25th, that Sir Stratford Canning, having accomplished the mission with which he had been charged by his Government, was on the point of quitting Switzerland. The President added that he considered it his duty to declare that the British diplomatist had discharged his mission in a manner most honourable and advantageous to the real interests of Switzerland.

The *Journal de l'Ain* thus describes the electoral proceedings in the states of the Sonderbund:—"In the Canton of Lucerne the electoral assemblies, which take place in the churches, are generally surrounded with troops. Officers and soldiers everywhere enter the churches with cigars in their mouths. The Conservatives are not permitted to vote, nor the number of suffrages to be counted. A young man who ventured to remonstrate against this strange electoral liberty was struck and forced out of the hall. At Eberswalde there were 906 electors present. M. Leu, the Conservative candidate, having obtained 623 votes, a frightful tumult ensued, and the rabble of the village interrupted the electoral operations."

SICILY.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.—In our last number we gave a brief account of the breaking out of an insurrection in Sicily. We now subjoin a few details. The great movement began at Palermo on the 12th, and was successfully followed up by the inhabitants of Trapani, Catania, Syracuse, and Mellazzo. Great disgust seems to have been caused at Palermo by the arbitrary arrest of several persons of influence and rank, including Prince Fiorenza, the Chancellor Arnari, and his brothers, and Signor Francesco Ferrari. Much dis-

appointment also was felt at there being no announcement of reform measures on the King's birthday, the 12th. But it is evident that the revolt must have been planned for some time. Early on the 12th the people, roused by the salvoes of the artillery announcing the anniversary of the King's birthday, spread themselves over the city, and formed barricades at different points. The numbers and organization having overawed the police, the troops attacked the masses, but were quickly obliged to retreat, with the loss of sixty dead. One account mentions that ladies threw boiling water and furniture from the windows upon the dragoons who were charging the people. The infantry had refused to act. The *Nouvelliste* of Marseilles gives accounts to the 16th:

The royal troops, which, at the date of our last correspondence, occupied the foot of the Monte Pellegrino, had returned to their barracks, where they had to sustain the attacks of the people, who fought with fury. These engagements, although very sanguinary, had been without decisive results. The troops in the barracks and forts replied to the fire of the assailants; but they were closely blockaded up to the 16th. The troops fought with resignation; but it was easy to perceive that they fluctuated between a sense of military duty and their feelings as citizens. The people had formed a provisional government. . . . The greatest enthusiasm and most perfect accord reigns among the people. Men, women, and children have all combined in raising the barricades and cutting the trenches. No excess tending to compromise the patriotic cause has occurred to tarnish their proceedings.

The troops sent over into Sicily did not amount to more than 5,000 men, and were considered to be totally inadequate to stifle the rebellion. Count d'Aquila has returned to Naples to inform the Government of the gravity of the state of things, and of the importance of the reinforcement he had taken with him into Sicily to effect any serious change.

As to Messina, we can affirm, in the most positive manner, that all the population are in arms, and that the Royal troops, too weak to put down the general movement, have been compelled to retire to the fort; where they were preparing to bombard the town. At this movement, however, a British frigate, the "Thetis," commanded by Captain Codrington, which had quitted Naples on the first news of this event, to take under her protection the English residents at Messina, anchored under the fort. The Captain, in concert with the English and French consuls, gave notice to the military Governor not to commence his fire until the subjects of the two countries should be safely on board. But Captain Codrington, doubting the promise to this effect of the Neapolitan Governor, resorted to the following stratagem: he placed the "Thetis" as near as possible to the fort, and in the direction of his guns, and placed his sails in such a position that a shot could not be fired without touching one of them; which was by far too serious a thing for the Governor to attempt to do. And thus matters remained at the date of the latest accounts.

On the arrival of this news at Naples, the funds fell 3 per cent. The King was reported to be so moved by the intelligence that he was seized with apoplexy, and obliged to be bled. According to another account he was seated at the theatre. A large body of troops, the numbers of which were not stated, was sent off without delay to Sicily.

During the bombardment of Palermo much property was destroyed, among which it is mentioned that a convent was altogether ruined by fire. Instead of yielding, the populace was only excited to a still higher state of rage by these proceedings, which, according to the correspondent of the *Débats*, were not justified by the imminence of the danger, and which might have been postponed.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL REFORM GRANTED BY THE KING OF NAPLES.—On the evening of the 18th ult., the day of the departure of the last Naples mails, King Ferdinand resolved on yielding to the general will of the people, and adopting a course of policy and administrative and political reform similar to those already effected by the sovereigns of Sardinia, Rome, and Tuscany. In accordance with this resolution, four royal ordonnances were published in the official *Gazette* of Naples on the evening of the 18th. These decrees involve the two great principles of representation and freedom of discussion through the agency of the press. Their spirit, in short, is identified with that of the new institutions of the other liberalized states of Italy. By the first decree two councils of state are established—one in Naples, and the other in Sicily, which are invested with the following functions:—

1. To express their opinion on all projects of law and general regulations. 2. To examine and express an opinion on financial questions—such as budgets, public debt, loans, &c. 3. To give their opinion on all treaties of commerce, on taxes, excise, and tariff, in general. 4. To examine and judge of the petitions of the provincial councils.

The communes or townships of Naples and Sicily are declared to be invested with administrative right over their own revenues under the superintendence of the King's government, and the Council of State is directed to present this subject, the basis of which shall be the free election of the members of the municipal councils of the townships or communes respectively. Such is an outline of the first of these four royal decrees. The second ordonance declares Sicily to be independent of Naples, and Naples of Sicily, in their administrative and judicial organization. All offices in Sicily are to be filled by Sicilians, and in Naples by Neapolitans. This ordonance is declared to be applicable, not only prospectively, but retrospectively, to all appointments made within the last four months, which must be so modified as to be brought in accordance with it. The third ordonance appoints extraordinary Councillors of State, consisting of the heads of departments at Naples or in Sicily, according as the King sojourns at the one or the other place. The fourth ordonance declares Count D'Aquila, prince of the blood royal, Lieutenant-General of Sicily, with a cabinet under him composed as follows:—Prime Minister, the Prince of Campo-Franco; Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, the Duke de Montalbo; Finance and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Giuseppe Buongiardino; Grace and Justice, Giovanni Cassini. On the following day (the 19th) another royal ordonance was published establishing the liberty of the press, on the same conditions as have been instituted in the other reforming states of Italy. All these ordonnances are countersigned by the Marquis Pietra-Catella, the well-known representative of enlightened reform. The announcement of these reforms had, it was said, been received but coolly by the inhabitants of Sicily, who were now conscious of their own strength. No popular manifestation, consequently, followed the publication of the extraordinary supplement of the *Gazette*.

DENMARK.

DEATH OF THE KING.—Despatches have been received at the Danish Embassy, announcing the death of

King Christian the Eighth, on the night of the 20th instant. The Crown Prince, his son and successor, was immediately proclaimed King, as Frederick the Seventh. The deceased monarch, who was also Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, was born on the 18th September, 1786; and succeeded to the throne on the 3rd December, 1839. He was first married, in 1806, to the Princess Charlotte Frederika of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whom he was divorced in 1812; and afterwards to the Princess Caroline of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The Crown Prince, Frederick Charles Christian, was born on the 6th October, 1808. His first wife was the Princess Wilhelmina Mary of Denmark, from whom he was divorced in 1837; and his second the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, from whom he was also divorced in 1846. The Crown Prince had no issue by either wife. Speculating on this change, the Hamburg correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* remarks—

"The death of the King of Denmark in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances would be regarded as an event of little consequence; but it gathers importance from the well-known dissensions between the Danish kingdom and her German provinces, and the peculiar habits, opinions, and character of the late King's son. The present King is understood to be Danish to the backbone. He is somewhat of a determined character, and of ungovernable temper; and instead of efforts to conciliate his German subjects, it is feared he may adopt steps to coerce them."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It having been found necessary to suspend the steam-packet service between Havre and New York for a time, notice has been received from the Director-General of the French Post-office, that no letters will be transmitted by that channel until further notice.

THE JESUITS.—The Bavarian Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the police authorities, ordering them not to permit the Jesuits, who have arrived in Bavaria from Switzerland, to remain more than two or three days in the country, except in the case of illness.

THE JEWS.—At a recent general meeting of professors in the University of Konigsberg, it was resolved, by a majority of 22 against 7, that Jews as well as Catholics should in future be admitted to the professorial chair of that University.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—The Correctional Tribunal of Orleans has made two awards of compensation for accidents on the Orleans Railway. To a woman who had suffered violent contusions the Company are to pay 1,000 francs (£42); 15,000 francs (£625) are to be paid to form a fund for the widow and children of man who died from his wounds.

WHAT THE POPE THINKS OF LORD SHREWSBURY AND HIS OPPONENT.—In Roman Catholic circles here nothing has attracted so much attention as the vigorous stand made by Lord Shrewsbury and Lord Arundel against the rampant audacity of the consecrated peasant who is lord paramount in Mayo. I have reason to know, that translations of the letter of John of Shrewsbury, and that of the stout-hearted Surrey, have been perused with cordial approval in the very highest quarter. Pius is beginning to form a correct notion of Irish matters, and to look at both sides of the question. As to the Italian clergy, they cannot disguise their astonishment at what they read in the journals of apologies for hired assassination, coming from the mouth of a Christian priesthood of any sect, much less their own.—*Daily News Correspondent at Rome*.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—The Committee of the States of Prussian Diet, at its sittings on the 20th, on the Penal Code, declared in favour of the maintenance of the punishment of death, by a majority of 63 to 34.

THE WRECK OF THE AVENGER.—A letter dated Malta, Jan. 8, contains the following passage: "Some curiosity has been excited and hopes raised by a Maltese brig which passed the Island of Galata on the night of the 2nd instant, reporting having seen a light on the island."—A letter from the British consul at Palermo, says the *Observer*, announces that a portion of the wreck of the lost ship has been washed on shore at the west coast of Sicily. Amongst other matters there have been found the body of an officer in uniform lashed to a spar, a boat, and a carronade gun, marked Avenger 18lb. Some surprise is felt, not only at the distance from the wreck where those portions have turned up, but also at the state of the currents, which would make the place appear a most unlikely one from whence to expect any tidings or anything to elucidate the melancholy catastrophe.—This admits faint hope that some of the wrecked crew may have got upon the island.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY LEAPING FROM BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On Saturday afternoon, a young man, named Charles Bertie, made a most desperate attempt to destroy his life by leaping from the centre of Blackfriars bridge into the river Thames. The man was rescued apparently lifeless. He recovered sufficiently to state that he had a wife and two children, and that they resided in the Muscovy-road, Bayswater.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident happened to the express train which left Paddington station on Thursday evening at 5h. 30m., fortunately unattended with injury to any passenger. The railway officials are unwilling to disclose any particulars. Soon after leaving Didcot station the passengers in one of the second-class carriages were suddenly alarmed by an unusual noise, and immediately smoke and fire appeared and added to their terror. Shouting was in vain; the guard made signals of distress to the travelling porter; the train sped on for miles before it was stopped, which, we believe, was not effected until it reached Darrington-road station, a distance of about ten miles. On examination of the wheel, the tire was broken and part missing; fortunately, the break, which the carriage-guard had applied, held the other portion of the tire on to the wheel. The tire, it seems, had been secured by screws, according to a recommendation of the coroner, Mr. Wakley, at the fatal accident which occurred some time ago at Southall.

Mr. TODHUNTER, the Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, is the son of a Dissenting minister, and is understood to be himself a Dissenter.—*Patriot*.

IRELAND.

DIVISIONS AMONG REPEALERS.—Some time ago Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Duffy, Meagher, Mitchell, and other gentlemen, severed themselves from the Repeal Association, considering that body a body of humbugs. The withdrawers were known as "Young Ireland," their principal organ, unquestionably an able one, being the *Nation*. From "Young Ireland" and the *Nation*, however, there is now a further withdrawal—that of Messrs. Mitchell, &c., and they, in consequence of the disunion, must have an organ of their own, the *United Irishman*. United! To speak after the manner of unenlightened men, this is very Irish indeed. Then the United Irishmen have a motto from Wolfe Tone, expressive of their trust in the men of no property. As this limb lopped from "Young Ireland" will be called "Infant Ireland," would it not have been better to have adopted the child-hero motto—"Who's afraid?" Or, better still—

"Who fears to speak of ninety-eight?"

Mr. John O'Connell has declared in Conciliation Hall, that Mr. Mitchell and his fellow-labourers are hired by the Government to bring about some criminal outbreak!! Can drivelling, insincere drivelling too, go beyond this? It can. The Hereditary Liberator calls upon the Government to do its duty in the matter of this new paper, this *United Irishman*; that is, to put down the journal which, according to Mr. John O'Connell himself, the Government itself had originated! These be thy gods, oh Ireland!—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.—The *Cork Examiner* announces the completion of the sale of the *Southern Reporter*. One section of the Young Ireland party lately possessed it, in the person of Mr. Fagan, and now, in that of Mr. Meagher, the Younger Ireland party are going to try their hands at it. Mr. Meagher is one of the new proprietors. The consideration of the transfer is the miserable sum of £500.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Special Commission was opened at Clonmel on Tuesday. In the charge of the Chief Justice he devoted little time to the law, and preferred detailing the fruits of his experience not more as the administrator of the laws than the observer of society, in the two counties which he had just visited. The fearful condition of the peasantry—their demoralization—their coolness in contriving instruments of murder where the fear of punishment prevented a more active participation—the undisguised manner in which compacts to assassinate were entered into, and the undisguised execution of such bloody contracts—the public parade of the assassin, walking forth in the midst of the people, and none to hand over the stipendiary murderer to justice—all these strange phenomena were presented in the most lofty and eloquent language by the Chief Justice, and produced a most profound impression. The first trial at Clonmel was that of John Lonergan, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. William Roe, justice of the peace, of Boytonrath, on the 2nd of October last. He paid a tribute to witnesses and juries for having nobly fulfilled their duties:—

Amongst the delusions which wicked men have practised upon themselves, or which have been practised on them by others, were the hope of impunity or escape which rested on the belief that through terror jurors would not do their duty; enough, and more than enough, has occurred to show how utterly vain, how utterly groundless, is such expectation. In the counties of Limerick and Clare the constitutional tribunals of the country have discharged their duties with firmness and conscientiously, unmoved by fear, unshaken, as if all around them was repose and peace. In almost every case that has been tried, there has been a conviction. And why? Because in almost every case the charges were supported by a mass of evidence which made the conviction of the prisoners a matter admitting of no doubt—evidence given by witnesses who spoke the truth, and spoke it fearlessly. And from those cases I augur favourably with respect to those counties and to their prospects, because in the conduct of those witnesses I think at last I see a reviving confidence in the power and authority of the law, and also a resistance to the oppression which has at last become so intolerable as to awaken and to arouse men in self-protection and self-defence; and circumstances of the same kind have transpired in numbers of the trials I have adverted to, where, in many of those cases, it will be found that families, with intrepid bravery and complete success, have resisted the attacks of assailants upon their habitations—have defeated those attacks—have, in some instances, made prisoners of the assailants, and delivered them up bound into the hands of justice. These, gentlemen, are encouraging considerations.

The first and principal case tried was that of John Lonergan, for the murder of Mr. William Roe, Justice of the Peace, at Boytonrath, on the 2nd of October last. Mr. Roe was killed by a shot fired from a plantation; and although Lonergan was not seen to fire the gun, the circumstantial evidence of his guilt was conclusive: he was seen lying in the ditch before the act, and leaving it afterwards. The Jury found him guilty, after a trial which lasted nearly two days.

At the sitting of the court on Friday and Saturday morning, Edward Rowan and John Daly, were tried for shooting at Mr. R. Uniacke Bailey. After the examination of witnesses for the prosecution and defence, and an address to the jury from Mr. Rolleston for the prisoners, and a reply from the Solicitor-General on the part of the Crown, the Chief Justice charged the jury, who, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned into court with a verdict of guilty against Daly, and of acquittal in favour of Rowan. The court then proceeded with the trial of a prisoner for a minor charge.

The addresses delivered by the Judges in passing sentence in Clare and Limerick have been published by order of the Law-officers of the Crown, and directions given for the circulation of 3,000 copies among the peasantry.

THE DISARMING PROCESS is in full operation; but not, on the whole, with very obvious success. The search in the proclaimed baronies of Longford, Granard, and Ardagh, conducted by several hundred military and police, resulted in the capture of only fifty or sixty stand of arms. Few were captured in Roscommon. In Tipperary the search was more productive, nearly 350 stand of arms, with a large quantity of pikes, bayonets, and ammunition, having been deposited in the Nenagh barracks. It is suspected that the arms seized are the property of the well-conducted, who had no special motive for concealment. The real delinquents are said to have hidden their weapons on the appearance of the proclamation.

HARBOURING OFFENDERS.—The *Tipperary Constitution* states, that the conviction of Frewen—sentenced to transportation for life for harbouring the murderer Ryan (Puck)—has been already attended with most salutary results, originating under the following circumstances, within a few miles of the town of Clonmel:—

Some time since an account of the capture of two brothers named Cody, charged with the murder of a man named Madden, near Glenbowen, appeared in our columns; and, upon that occasion, we detailed the difficulty with which their capture was effected. Since that period, a third brother, charged with the same offence, has been on his keeping, and, of course, must have received shelter from the neighbours. However, when the conviction of Frewen was noised abroad, it caused a general panic among the shelterers, and all determined to avoid the risk of a similar sentence. The result has been, that every door has been closed in the face of the third Cody, and on Wednesday he came into town and surrendered himself!

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS has been made in the erection of the buildings at Cork, Belfast, and Galway, which are intended for the new provincial colleges.

A NOVEL MODE OF TRACKING CRIMINALS.—Lord Clarendon has discovered a new method of criminal repression. A man, named Brown, was lately assassinated near Thurles, Tipperary. The two suspected townsmen which supplied or harboured the murderers were immediately after visited with a strong police force, who are to be paid by occupiers. The police will not be removed until the assassins are delivered up. The relatives of the deceased only are exempted from the novel tax.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The unhappy condition of society in this country, the recklessness of the disturbers of the peace, and the utter hopelessness of improving them with the terrors of the law by even the severest examples, receive exemplification in the columns of the Limerick papers come to hand to-day. I had hoped yesterday that the evil doers, terror-stricken by the results of the commission, had abandoned their desperate courses; we now have evidence abundant to prove they have not. While we find the police and military in the counties proclaimed by the Lord-Lieutenant scouring the country for concealed arms, the very same journals that inform us of their activity in searching out concealed guns in out-houses, yards, and corn ricks, contain accounts of desperadoes carrying off well-appointed arms from the houses of farmers and gentry in other places. In the *Limerick Examiner* to-day we find a record of an attack upon the house of John Connell, keeper of the Limerick hounds, into which a shot was fired, and a party forced their way in, carrying off a gun. In another part of the same county the house of a man, named M'Enery, was forcibly entered, and plundered of a sum of £1 8s. 6d.—all the money the owner had on the premises. A few nights since two small hookers, laden with corn, were boarded in the Shannon, and plundered of a portion of their contents.—*Correspondent of the Daily News*.

INCREASE OF DESTITUTION.—The same gloomy representations of the spread of destitution continue to arrive from the south and west. Mayo, in particular, is overwhelmed with pauperism, and in various districts of that county no effort whatever has yet been made to prepare the ground for cultivation in the approaching spring. Whole tracts are unoccupied, where the cottiers and small farmers have been "cleared out." Many large farmers are throwing up their land; and altogether the prospect for the next harvest is appalling in that part of the western province.

NON-PAYMENT OF POOR-RATES BY DR. M'HALE.

Not only is it true, (says the *Daily News*) that the most humane Dr. M' Hale has in the present instance neglected to obey the law of the land, but it appears that to this hour he has never paid any rate whatever for the support of the poor amidst whom he dwells, and also by whose importunities, according to his own account, he is daily "besieged in the public ways!" In a letter addressed by the Poor-law Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of the Tuam Union on the 15th instant, the following occurs:—

A report from Mr. Bourke (the district inspector) states that destitution exists to a great and distressing extent in various parts of the Union; but at the same time acquaints the Commissioners that, on examining the collection-books, he observed instances in which persons of rank and consideration (some of whom were guardians) were still in arrear in payment of their rates; and that in some instances (amongst which he mentions that of Dr. M' Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam) no part either of the present or the previous rate has been paid. When it is remembered that the present rate is only the second struck in Tuam Union, it will be seen that the latter parties have never contributed to the support of the poor of their district in the manner provided by law!

From the inquiries that I have made on the subject, (says the correspondent of the *Chronicle*) I find it stated that, when the latest returns were made, Dr. M' Hale had not then paid rates exceeding £9; or, according to another version, that his rates had been paid by a friend, and the circumstance was overlooked by the clerk.

MORNING MAIRS.—The following places have just been added to the list of towns to which morning mails run:—Abergavenny, Bewdly, Bourne, Bromsgrove, Christchurch, Crewe, Deal, Dorchester, Droitwich, Dudley, Halstead, Hatfield, Hexham, Higham Ferrers, Ingatestone, Kidderminster, Lincoln, Ludlow, Lyndhurst, Lymington, Lowestoft, Malvern, Maryport, Newark, Ongar, Poole, Ringwood, Ripley, Sandwich, Stourbridge, Sudbury, Thame, Tipton, Tenbury, Waltham-cross, Wantage, Wrexham, Weymouth, Wigton, Wimborne, Welwyn, and Worcester. The morning mail to Clitheroe is now discontinued.

THE POOR IN MANCHESTER.—The sum spent in relief in the year just ended was £48,321. This is an excess of £18,655 above the previous year; and of this sum £14,652 was spent in the relief of Irish cases. The poor-rates in Preston are 12s. in the pound.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING MONEY.—A prisoner in Coldbath fields House of Correction has lost his life by swallowing two shillings, in order to hide them. Utters of base coin are in the habit of swallowing counterfeit money to escape conviction: Mr. Smyles, the surgeon of the prison, says they may expect, sooner or later, the same fate as this man, the metal producing internal disease.

MR. COBDEN'S OPINIONS RESPECTING THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Bennoch, the Chairman of the "Anti-gold-law League," has published some correspondence which has passed between himself and Mr. Cobden. This correspondence was begun by a letter from Mr. Bennoch, requesting Mr. Cobden to grant an interview to him and Mr. Taylor. To this letter Mr. Cobden replied by expressing his regret that his departure from London should prevent him from seeing Mr. Bennoch; by requesting that gentleman to tell him, in the compass of a dozen lines, what was the plan recommended by the Anti-gold-law League, or by the Birmingham school, and by observing, "You speak of 'free trade in gold' as one of your objects, but I consider the import and export of gold already free." In answer to this letter, Mr. Bennoch forwarded another epistle, enclosing certain propositions, which he stated to represent the principles of the Anti-gold-law League, and elicited the following reply from Mr. Cobden:—

Manchester, Dec. 21st, 1847.

Dear Sir,—If you direct your good intelligence to the question with more study, I am sure you will see a fallacy in the idea, that the price of gold is fixed at all in this country. It is merely weighed, assayed, and stamped as of a certain quantity and fineness, in the same way as has been the custom in all countries and in all ages. The Bank does not buy and sell gold, in the common meaning of the words; it merely saves the merchant, or the other owners of the metal, the trouble of going to the Mint to have it weighed, assayed, and stamped, and takes 1d. per oz. for the operation. Anybody can take gold to the Mint, and have it coined into sovereigns; but that does not alter the value of the gold. As the Bank of England can also have its gold coined at the Mint, it can neither lose nor gain by the operation of "buying gold," as it is called. You are, I presume, aware, that in America, France, Russia, and every other country, the metals are coined in the same way, an ounce being divided into certain coins of invariable quantities and fineness. You say, "Suppose some gigantic corporation, on which Parliament had conferred certain exclusive privileges, were compelled to buy all corn offered to it at £3 17s. 9d. per quarter, and were compelled to sell it at £3 17s. 10d., whatever the amount of labour condensed in production, would you consider the trade in corn free?" This is not the question at issue. The question is, Whether the corn should be subjected to an invariable measure of quantity? For this purpose the law has fixed on the imperial bushel, which contains a fixed and invariable quantity. And, in the case of gold, it has done no more than fix in coins the weight and fineness of gold. I will not follow the subject further, for I am sure, if you bring your mind to a reconsideration of the point, you will understand it perfectly.

I remain, &c.,

RICHARD COBDEN.

This reply drew two other letters from Mr. Bennoch, in which he advocates his opinions at great length; encloses a speech of Mr. Urquhart, for Mr. Cobden's perusal; and expresses his intention of publishing the whole correspondence.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH ELECTORAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL REFORMS.—A public meeting was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Tuesday, 25th ult., for the formation of an association designated as above, based upon the anti-state-church principle, and designed to operate upon the registration of voters. H. R. Ellington, Esq., was called to the chair. The first business of the evening was the presentation of a report of the late "Lambeth Nonconformist Electoral Committee," which was read by Mr. James Mirams, of Kennington, and furnished a succinct account of the proceedings of that committee in its arduous and successful struggle at the recent borough election. At the close of the report, the Chairman presented to C. T. Jones, Esq., an elegant silver inkstand, as a testimonial of the late committee's appreciation of his services as honorary secretary, which Mr. Jones acknowledged in a neat and effective speech. The first resolution, forming the Association, was moved by Mr. S. Green, of Walworth, minister, and seconded by F. Dowton, Esq.; the second, embodying the following as the objects and constitution of the Association, was moved by Mr. Burnet, minister, and seconded by Mr. J. Fuller:—

OBJECTS.

1. To extend and make operative the principle that there should be no union between the Church and the State, and to oppose, consequently, all future endowments of any religious sect.
2. To seek the extension of the suffrage, and the promotion (by ballot or otherwise) of the independence of electors and the purity of election.
3. To promote the correct registration of all parties entitled to the suffrage, and holding the principles of this Association.
4. To advance the progress of commercial freedom.
5. To shorten the duration of Parliament.

CONSTITUTION.

1. That the Association be composed of persons holding the anti-state-church principle, as stated above, and subscribing not less than 2s. per annum.

2. That the funds and management of this Association be entrusted to a committee of not less than thirty members, to be chosen at a general meeting of subscribers, one third of the said committee to go out annually, but to be eligible for re-election. The committee to have power to fill up vacancies.

Charles Jones, Esq., moved, and Mr. Thomas Attwood, minister, seconded, the third resolution, nominating the committee. Thanks to the Chairman was then proposed by R. S. Bendall, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Edwards. The meeting was well attended, a number of ladies giving to its object the sanction of their presence. All the resolutions were carried unanimously. A list of contributions, headed by a donation of £5 6s. from Charles Pearson, Esq., M.P. for Lambeth, was read to the meeting, the names and amounts on which afford good promise of an extensive and effective organization.

The *Watchman* gives a contradiction to the statement which originally appeared in the *Bath Journal*, that some Wesleyan ministers near Bridgewater have become Puseyites.

THE LIVERPOOL BANKS.—The Directors of the North and South Wales Bank have concluded arrangements for an immediate resumption of business. The Directors of the Banking Company have proposed the following arrangements to their depositors:—"To pay 6s. 8d. in cash on or before the 10th of February next, 6s. 8d. on the 1st of August, and the further sum of 6s. 8d. on the 1st of December."

MONETARY AFFAIRS, AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—The Bank Directors reduced the rate of interest on Thursday afternoon from 5 to 4 per cent., and since then there has been some little improvement in commercial affairs. Out-of-doors bills are discounted on easier terms; but the trading interest requires an extension of accommodation. Messrs. John Brightman and Co., in the East India trade, have stopped, but their liabilities are not large. Messrs. Bertram and Parkinson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have also failed. The liabilities amount to £180,000, and it is feared that their assets are small. The Union Bank of Newcastle proposes increasing its capital by the issue of 30,000 preference shares of £10 each. The liabilities of the establishment, at the date of its suspension amounting to £1,200,000, have been reduced to half a million.

PUBLIC PARK FOR IPSWICH.—We learn from the *Suffolk Chronicle* that on Thursday a numerous meeting was held at the Town Hall, to determine on the propriety of selecting, in the vicinity of Ipswich, an eligible spot for the formation of a park or place of healthful out-door recreation for all classes. The chair was taken by Mr. Cobbold, M.P. The subject having been formally introduced, a discussion ensued, in the course of which the project appeared to receive the warm support of all present.

ARE RAILWAY SHARES TO BE ACCOUNTED GOODS AND COMMODITIES?—At the Bristol County-court on Saturday, in the case of Thomas Jacobs, who petitioned the court as an insolvent debtor, a question arose as to whether shares in a railway or joint stock company were to be accounted goods and chattels, constituting the holder a trader in the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act. The judge, Mr. A. Palmer, jun., adjourned the case that the point might be argued before him by counsel.

TRAINING SCHOOLS AT CHELTENHAM.—A public meeting, in behalf of the Church of England New Training Schools at Cheltenham, was held on Thursday last. H. Hayne, Esq., having taken the chair, the Rev. W. Hodgson, of St. Peter's, read the report, which stated that the institution was intended for 60; and at present contained 29 in the master's department, and 10 in the female department. With respect to those plans which advocated the mere secular education of the people he felt bound with every man who loved his Bible, and who loved his God, to offer the most untiring opposition. And not only had he opposed this, but also the more recent and less obviously evil proposal to leave the religious instruction of children entirely in the hands of their own ministers. Let the church educate the children of the church, and let the dissenters educate the children of dissent; let them be aided by a common grant; but let them march under their respective generals, colonels, and captains, against the combined powers of infidelity, vice, and pollution. Mr. Close set forth that the instruction hitherto imparted had not only been deficient in quantity but also in quality. To remedy this state of things, the system of appointing pupil teachers had been adopted; and the necessity for training schools then presented itself. Having referred to the small number of training and diocesan schools in the country, the speaker then gave an account of the training school at Cheltenham. Its chief end and aim was to secure the teaching of those great truths which flowed through the channel of the Church of England. He expressed himself in favour of government inspection, and stated that the friends of the school had succeeded in obtaining promises to the amount of £5,000 towards the building, and they would be obliged to obtain £2,000 or £3,000 more before next June, or the government would not advance the £3,000 which they had promised. Mr. Close concluded by moving the following resolution:

That this meeting has heard with deep interest the details of the plans and prospects of the Church of England Training School established in this town, cordially concurs with the design, and pledges itself to promote its complete accomplishment by all desirable means, in dependence on the blessings of that God whose special providence appears, in a remarkable manner, to have watched over its proceedings.

Thomas Bodley, Esq. seconded the motion, which was adopted unanimously.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—PUBLIC MEETINGS TO PROMOTE THE REMOVAL OF JEWISH DISABILITIES.—Public meetings were held on Monday at Cambridge and at Derby. Both meetings were well attended, and both agreed to petition parliament to admit our Jewish fellow-subjects to an equality of political privileges with their Christian brethren. On the same day, two meetings on the same subject were held in London; one composed of Jews held in Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, of which Mr. Nutshell, President of the Jewish Association, was chairman, and the other at the Hanover-square Rooms, called by the High Bailiff of Westminster. Amongst those on the platform were, Sir De Lacey Evans, M.P., Mr. C. Lushington, M.P., Mr. Wylde, M.P., Sir C. Aldis, Mr. John Meade, South-street, Grosvenor-square: Mr. G. Huggett, &c. Gentlemen apologizing for their absence, but expressing entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting, amongst those who wrote to the secretary, were the following:—Lord R. Grosvenor, the Right Hon. F. Maule, M.P., Mr. Ricardo, M.P., Lord Marcus Hill, Mr. Wilson, M.P., Mr. M'Gregor, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and other gentlemen. Other resolutions, expressive of gratification at the bill which Lord John Russell has introduced into the House of Commons; conveying the thanks of the meeting to that portion of the press, and to those Christian gentlemen who have furthered the principles of religious emancipation; and adopting petitions to the Legislature embodying the first two resolutions, were also carried unanimously and with acclamation. Dr. Bowring, Mr. D. W. Wire, Mr. A. Pellatt, Colonel Gawlor, were amongst those present.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—On Friday, a large meeting of the delegates appointed by the various metropolitan parishes took place at the Court-house, Marylebone, to confer upon the propriety of petitioning the Government for a total and immediate repeal of the Window-tax. A resolution was unanimously adopted, "That a Deputation be appointed to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of pressing upon his attention the necessity of an immediate repeal of the Window-duties." It was further resolved,

"that three delegates be appointed from each metropolitan parish, and that all the metropolitan Members of Parliament be requested to join."

THE PHONETIC CORRESPONDING SOCIETY.—The diffusion of the arts of phonography and phonotypy, now numbers upwards of fifteen hundred members. The list for 1848 just issued contains the names of Professor Gregory, Elihu Burritt, Professor James Thomson (Glasgow university), George Dawson, &c. &c.

HIGH WYCOMBE SCHOOL, FOR THE EDUCATION OF MINISTERS' DAUGHTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.—We request the special attention of our wealthier readers to this Institution, the claims of which are put before them in our advertising columns. It was established in July 1846, with the benevolent design of aiding ministers of all denominations to procure a respectable education, on moderate terms, for their daughters; and by the kindness and liberality of the church of Christ, thirty-three children have been received by the committee, of which number twenty-nine are still in the house. The Christian Church has long recognised its obligations to aid in the education of the sons of its ministers; and some individual sections of the church have established schools for ministers' daughters as well as sons; but the High Wycombe School is at present the only one in which the daughters of both Independent and Baptist ministers are received. In order fully to carry out their plan, the committee require free subscriptions to the extent of £400 per annum; an amount which the liberality of the church might easily supply. The applicants, we understand, are still painfully numerous; and, were the means adequate, at least forty pupils might be immediately received.

MORE WAR STEAMERS.—Orders have just been given by the admiralty for building three steam-vessels, designed by the committee of reference—viz., the Resolute, 400 horse power; the Barracouta, 300 horse power; and the Brisk, 250 horse power. The two first-mentioned paddle-wheel propellers, and the last propelled by screw. The Resolute is to be built at Portsmouth, the Barracouta at Pembroke, and the Brisk at Woolwich. There are upwards of 12,000 unemployed persons in Glasgow at present.

THE "IRON DUKE'S" EPISTOLARY STYLE.—The "sayings and doings" of his Grace the Duke of Wellington have, of late, excited much attention; more particularly his private correspondence. We have, by the kindness of a friend, just seen two autograph letters of this distinguished nobleman, which had been received by him, in one of which is exhibited his attention to punctuality, in the other, which we transcribe, his pertinent style of reply:—"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. B., and has received his letter of the 11th inst. It will save Mr. B. a great deal of anxiety and trouble if he will not believe half, and, in the particular subject to which he refers, not one word of what he reads in the newspapers respecting the Duke and his intentions."—*Norfolk News*.

THE PSALMODY MOVEMENT rolls on, increasing as it goes. At Craven Chapel on Wednesday, Surrey Chapel on Thursday, and Dr. Bennett's on Friday, it appeared at the same time to gain strength and show its power. The pure, full harmonies were most delightful and refreshing. We utter it as our deliberate judgment, that this psalmody reformation will do more to revive religion than most of the "special services" by which ministers have sought to rouse the dormant church. One thing the church lacks is devotional feeling. Psalmody, properly understood and observed, will put her in possession of it. The third week commenced on Monday evening, at Spa Fields. There was a marked improvement in the singing, compared with the week before. The lecturer delivered some most beautiful passages in the course of his instructions, which were warmly responded to by the audience. Some of them seemed literally to "fix" them. These remarks apply equally to the services last evening at Dr. Burder's.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, February 2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Palermo was bombarded fiercely on the 21st and 22nd, and much damage done. The fire slackened on the 23rd. All the English are on board the "Bull Dog" and the "Nautilus" (American). All the foreign Consuls had protested against this act of barbarity.

Accounts were received in Paris on Monday, that the people of Sicily had positively refused to accept the concessions made by the King of Naples, on the ground of their insufficiency. Hostilities had, however, not been recommenced; but negotiations had been re-opened, which, it was hoped, would induce the King to grant the constitution of 1812.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, was remarkable for an energetic speech from M. Thiers, in favour of Italian liberty. He argued, that a Liberal Government ought to be preferred to an Absolutist one in that country, were it for no other reason than that it would be an enemy the less for France. M. Thiers produced great effect in reproaching the Government with having broken the English alliance at a moment when so many important questions were to be decided by the two Powers. He declared, that the renewal of that alliance could now alone save Italy.—The King's health has much improved. He has entirely recovered from his attack of the *grippe*.—The *Morning Chronicle* says that Prince Joinville and his wife are about to proceed to Brazil. The cause of this decision is a quarrel with his royal father—the Prince having expressed strong disapprobation of the absolutist policy of the French Government in Italy.

An extraordinary express, in anticipation of the Indian mail, brings advices from Bombay to Jan. 1, and from Calcutta to Dec. 21. With regard to commercial affairs at Calcutta, the worst is believed to have passed. Rumours, it is true, were rife as to the suspension of three or four additional firms; but only two were known to have succumbed to the times, viz., Messrs. Colville, Gilmore, & Co.; and B. T. Ford and Co. Disastrous and wide-spread as have been the effects in Calcutta, arising out of the late failures in England, they are not so extensive as was at first expected. Political news was unimportant. Lord Hardinge was at Calcutta. The Government of India have resolved to allow £10,000 a year for some years to come, to be bestowed on experiments on the cultivation of tea on

the banks of the Beas, in our newly-acquired Sikh dominions, and in Simla districts.

THE YOUNG KING OF DENMARK has commenced his reign hopefully. He has published a decree, dated Jan. 24, annulling all proceedings now pending in any of the courts of the kingdom for political offences, or for the violation of the laws which regulate the press. Measures of reform are confidently expected, which will at once unite the component parts of the kingdom, and establish the throne on a firm constitutional basis.

The new government of Friburg has given orders to the prefects that, as it says, *out of regard to the canton of Vaud, meetings of Methodists shall not be allowed*, and that force shall be employed to prevent them, if necessary. The same government has nominated a commission, charged to proceed to the re-organization of the system of public instruction.

THE HAMPDEN AFFAIR.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN v. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—It having been announced that judgment would be given in this case yesterday, every avenue to the court was crowded at an early hour, and as soon as the doors were thrown open it was filled by strangers anxious to hear the decision. Lord Campbell, Lord Montesquie, the Bishop of Llandaff, and other persons of distinction were present.

The delivery of the successive judgments formed a more exciting scene than any that is usually witnessed during the sittings of the superior courts.

Mr. Justice ERLE, as the senior judge, began with a concise, distinct, and positive declaration of opinion that the right claimed was non-existent, and the remedy therefore uncalled for. Shortly expressing his persuasion that the judicial power in confirmation had never, at any period of English history, belonged to the archbishop, he relied principally on the positive words of the statute of Henry VIII. The election, he said, is declared to be valid, to all intents and purposes. If it is voidable at the judicial discretion of the archbishop, it cannot be good to all intents and purposes. Again, the archbishop is required to confirm without condition or limitation, and is subjected to a *præsumption* if he fails to comply with the act. The learned judge remarked that no single instance of the exercise of the right under discussion had been established; and justly observed that the forms of procedure could prove nothing against the distinct enactments of the law. There are innumerable forms in the legal proceedings of the courts themselves which will not allow to be questioned, although they are utterly at variance with the facts which they purport to represent. On these and other grounds, he was confidently of opinion that the rule ought to be discharged.

Mr. Justice COLE RIDGE followed in an eloquent oration of an hour and a half. He maintained that the judicial power of the archbishop up to the Reformation had been fully established by the authorities cited at the bar, and drew a distinction between the general canon law of Christendom, which he considered to have been universally recognised in England, and the decrees of domestic provincial councils, which are referred to in the preamble of the act under which canon law retains its present uncertain authority. The strongest part of his argument was that which was founded on the particular form of the motion before the Court. Strong as his learning appeared to be in favour of the whole claim set up by the prosector of the *mandamus*, the learned judge professed himself far from satisfied as to the merits of the case. On this ground he thought that the rule ought to be granted, so that a record might be produced, on which the opinion of a court of error might be taken after judgment, or a demurrer to the writ or to the return. A decision on the motion in the negative would be final, in the affirmative it would be subject to revision.

Mr. Justice PATTISON confined himself to the strictly legal bearings of the case. He considered that the mandate to confirm must be interpreted according to the meaning of confirmation at the passing of the act of Henry VIII. If, he said, the archbishop had asked, "As I am to invest or to consecrate?" he would have been told, "As you did before." Why not, then, confirm as he did before?—an act which, in the learned judge's opinion, was historically proved to have been, up to the Reformation, substantially judicial. On the whole matter, however, Mr. Justice Pattison entertained grave doubts. His mind, he said, had fluctuated from one side to the other, both during the argument and since its conclusion. But these very doubts enabled him to form a practical decision. The act which provided for the revision of a record in *mandamus* by a court of error had, he thought, materially modified the duty of the Queen's Bench in considering the original application for a writ. Whenever a *prima facie* case for a *mandamus* appeared, and when a doubt existed as to the substantial merits of the case, he was of opinion that the court ought to grant a writ, if necessary, taken up by error to a superior court.

LORD DENMAN followed. If, he said, it was a case of a railroad or any similar interest, he would grant the *mandamus* at once; but in the present case, considering the length of time which must elapse before the question could be finally decided if a record was once framed, with a view to the peace of the Church and the safety of the State, he determined that the court, in the exercise of its discretion, was not called upon to make the rule absolute. Like Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice gave vent to his feelings in eloquent and forcible language. He denounced an attack made by Mr. Baddeley on the memory of Cranmer, as unfit to be listened to in so solemn an assembly, and referring to the touching piety of Sir F. Kelly's oration, he wondered with Cicero how two avarug could look one another in the face without laughing. "If," the Chief Justice observed, as the Attorney-General had observed before, "the forms of confirmation are so shocking a profanation, what is to be said to the religious rites which equally accompany election? Every one, counsel on all sides, and Mr. Justice Coleridge, have given up the election absolutely to the tender mercies of the crown." Lord Denman said, he must acknowledge that some deference was due to the exalted person who was the defendant in this case, as well as to Dr. Hampden himself, whilst more regard was to be paid to the safety of the Church and the peace of the State, which he verily believed would be perilled by the encouragement of the smallest doubt as to the true meaning and intention of the act of Henry VIII. He repeated that he had the greatest respect for the opinions of his learned brethren. He thought this was a question which ought to have been discussed. The balance of convenience certainly appeared to him to be in favour of discussion; and he must say, in reference to his brother Coleridge's admirable arguments, that they only confirmed him in the danger of exposing the clear construction of acts of Parliament to those who would bring down their forgotten books, and wipe off the cobwebs from obsolete decrets. He thought it was their decided duty fairly to construe and abide by the act of Parliament, and he was therefore of opinion that the rule must be discharged.

The writ is therefore refused only on the technical ground that, on an equal division, the judgment must be in the negative. If the form of the proceedings had been reversed, and the court had been moved to compel a reluctant archbishop to proceed to confirmation, a similar division of opinion would have established the validity of the claim which is now overruled. It cannot be said that there is any preponderance of authority on either side.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The following bulletin was issued yesterday:—"His Grace has passed a comfortable night, and is better this morning.—Lambeth Palace, Feb. 1, 1848."

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. Viscount Falkland was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1848.

We are this week but scantily supplied with grain or flour fresh in by vessel, but we have a fair show of foreign wheat in grocery. The sale to-day, for every article, is very limited. Prices much as on Monday last.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,130 quarters. Barley—English, 420 quarters. Oats—English, 110; Irish, 1,310; Foreign 100 quarters. Flour—English, 1,190 sacks.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

On and after Wednesday, March the 1st, the *Nonconformist* will be enlarged EIGHT PAGES, without any increase of price. The paper will then contain 24 pages, or 72 columns, of closely-printed matter.

The *Nonconformist* will continue to be published, as heretofore, every Wednesday afternoon, at the Office, 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill, price 6d., 13s. for 6 months, or 26s. per annum. Orders are received by the Publishers, MIAUL and COCKSHAW, (with payment for a year or half-year in advance,) and by all news-agents throughout the country.

The increased size and circulation secured to the *Nonconformist* by this change will make it a desirable medium for Advertisements, which are inserted on very moderate terms; viz.—

For Eight Lines and under 5s.

For every additional Two Lines 6d.

Half a Column . . . £1 | Column £2

Advertisements intended for the first enlarged number should be sent not later than Monday, the 28th of February. Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or an order for payment in London.

*** Friends desirous of circulating the Address announcing the enlargement may receive any number of copies on application to the Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have again to return our sincerest thanks to the numerous friends who have written to us respecting the enlargement of the *Nonconformist*, and have offered their kind services to procure for us additional subscribers.

"W. G. B." Demerara. Yes.

RECEIVED FOR THE DEFENCE OF J. SIMONDS, THE CHURCH-RATE VICTIM.

£ s. d.

English Baptist Church, Pontypool:	
Mr. T. Thomas	5 0
Mr. J. Williams	5 0
Mr. W. Conway	5 0
Mr. Price	5 0
Mr. Davies	3 6
Mr. W. Fletcher	2 6
Smaller sums	4 0
	1 10 0

Some Friends at George-street Chapel, Plymouth, per Mr. W. Tucker	2 0 0
Mr. W. Abbott, Crawford	0 5 0
Mr. G. Gill, Nottingham	0 10 0

FOR THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

Mr. M. Thomas, Minister, and others, Abergavenny 1 5 0

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE topics which present themselves for summary remark this week, although comparatively few, are of great interest and importance. Beginning with the Hampden case, we have to announce, in conformity with the anticipation we have more than once expressed, that the Court of Queen's Bench has refused the *mandamus* applied for by the remonstrant section of the Established Church. Mr. Justice Erle and Lord Chief Justice Denman gave judgment for the discharge of the rule *nisi*. Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Patteson were in favour of issuing the writ. Each of the judges set forth in a written document the grounds of his decision. Here, therefore, we suppose the matter will terminate, and, in the language of Mr. Justice Erle, it appears "that the power of nominating to a vacant see is given to the King, and that the Archbishop has no power or authority to judge whether the King has properly exercised that right." The Church, then, as by law established, is, by the constitution of these realms, placed in a state of hopeless subjection to the civil magistrate. She might have known that if she had exercised a sound discretion. She has chosen to act as if she were ignorant, and she has revealed to the whole world her degrading slavery.

The people are moving in earnest to crush the present attempt to augment our military establishments on the plea of the insecurity of our national defences. A splendid meeting at Manchester, intended as a free trade demonstration, has condemned unequivocally the silly bugbear. Even at Birmingham, the arsenal of the world, to which an order has lately been sent for 60,000 stand of arms, and where the leaders of both the Whig and Tory parties were adverse to pacific resolutions, a large public meeting agreed unanimously in denouncing not merely an increase to our present warlike means, but the whole system upon which they are based. At Sheffield, Derby, Exeter, Ipswich, Preston, Bridgewater, and other places, the people have spoken out in the same decided tone, and have given tolerably plain intimations to Ministers, that by listening to the counsels of

NEWSPAPER

ARE interested in creating patronage and place for young underlings, they will set themselves in direct opposition to the popular will of the country.

The Irish Special Commission proceeds on the whole satisfactorily, and, with the exception of those instances in which sentence of death is to be carried into effect, administers justice tempered with

mercy. There is no difficulty found in obtaining convictions—no obstacle to the bringing forward of sufficient evidence. It is plain that the people until now have been under a complete system of terrorism; and, although what has already transpired before the Courts, brings to view a sad state of demoralization, and an awful indifference to human life, it would seem that there is no popular sympathy with the perpetrators of murder, and that the crimes which have polluted some parts of Ireland during the winter have not been of a kind over which the bulk of the inhabitants have thrown the shield of voluntary concealment. We earnestly hope that better things are in store for that ill-fated and disorganized country, and that Parliament, which meets to-morrow, will have submitted to it at an early period, and will pass into law with all due despatch, practical measures adapted to release Ireland from the fetters by which she is now bound down, and to diffuse, by kindling hope in her bosom, a spirit of industry, self-reliance, and order.

The debates in the French Chambers would be interesting on this side of the water, were it only from the fact that they exhibit, on the part of the legislature, increased and unusual attention to domestic topics. Hitherto, the wary Louis Philippe has been able to consolidate his system of internal despotism and corruption, whilst the nation has been amused by debates on the affairs of their neighbours. That system will not now work. M. Guizot finds, to his cost, that the manifold abuses which have silently sprung up under his *régime*, are being, one by one, dragged forth to the light of day, and held up to public indignation. The session, thus far, has been a series of disgraces to the King and his ministers. It is not a little singular to find M. Thiers, who some years ago, was ready to declare war with England on the Syrian question, taking up the views of economists, and vigorously denouncing the extravagance of Government, and their enormous military expenditure. The floating debt of France, as was shown by him, is continually increasing, and, by the end of 1848, it will amount to 800,000,000 francs. "If any power was to insult us," said that statesman, "you could not raise or dispose of a franc to avenge it." Yet, forsooth, interested alarmists on this side of the Channel would fain have us believe that France is both ready and willing to invade our shores! Financial embarrassments are not the only source of uneasiness to Louis Philippe. The alienation between him and his subjects becomes daily more serious. Marshal Bugeaud has been chosen Minister of War—an appointment which discloses the apprehension of the Government, as well as their determination to grant no concessions for the popular demand for reform.

The insurrection in Sicily has proved more than a match for the military force of the King of Naples. The population waited until the King's birthday, in the hope of some concessions being then granted, similar to those made by the other sovereigns of Italy. The infatuated tyrant answered their supplications by sending orders to arrest the leading Liberals of Palermo. This was the signal for general insurrection throughout the island. Everywhere the military were obliged to retire before the people. In vain were 5,000 troops despatched to crush the insurrection. The King's brother, who was sent from Naples with these reinforcements, returned to lay the serious state of affairs before Ferdinand and his Ministers. His arguments were successful. After a lengthened deliberation, on the 19th of January the Council of the Prince and Ministers promulgated certain decrees, granting some of the popular demands, promising an amnesty, and a certain amount of liberty to the press. These decrees resuscitate the councils and provincial assemblies of 1824 and 1816, and somewhat extend their jurisdiction; and they establish a complete distinction between the administration of Naples and of Sicily, and between all persons employed in each of those kingdoms respectively. These concessions were, very naturally, received with distrust by the people of Sicily; and it is doubtful whether, having felt their strength, they will submit to the authority of a faithless sovereign without further guarantees. The King has before broken his solemn promises to his subjects; and it can scarcely be expected, that he will adhere to them when the hour of danger is past.

In Lombardy a reign of terror prevails. The whole of that fine territory is in the armed occupation of Austrian troops, who, by their insolence and brutality, have excited the most intense hatred amongst the population. The immense array of physical force now concentrated there, amounting to 100,000 men, precludes all chance of successful resistance to Austrian despotism, and all hope of concession to the demands of the people. The savage manifesto of General Radetsky to his troops, in which he says, "The efforts of fanatics and a false spirit of innovation will be shivered against your courage and fidelity like glass striking against a rock;" and the subsequent communication of the Emperor Ferdinand to the general, expressly refusing to grant further concessions, shut out all prospect of amelioration for the present. The only hope of the people of Lombardy lies in patient submission to their brutal enemies. Their release must come ere long. An insurrection would only fasten more firmly the yoke of Austria around their necks. Ere long the irksome policy of Prince Metternich will produce its natural fruit. Already we hear of popular discontent and financial embarrassments at home; nor is it improbable that this last spasmodic effort of the autocrat will prove the forerunner of revolution and the political emancipation of Italy and Germany.

THE MISSION OF ELIHU BURRITT.

WE took occasion several months back of speaking in terms of warmest sympathy and approval of the project originated by this distinguished philanthropist, described as the "League of Universal Brotherhood." We deem it timely to revert to the subject. The near approach of the period when the sceptre of France must pass into other hands—the troubled state of Europe—the recent clamour, hardly yet shamed into silence, for an increase in our own "national defences"—the tone of the great Free Trade demonstration which came off last week at Manchester—and the consequent prominence which the question of peace or war holds, at this moment, in the public mind—prompt us, nothing loath, to summon the attention of our readers once again to the benign mission of Elihu Burritt; and to enforce, by all the influence we can exert, their active and cheerful co-operation with him. We yield to the impulse with "a ready mind." Our labour is one of love. Duty goes hand in hand with delight, and all the powers we possess joyfully harmonize in offering such homage as they can render to the cause of gentleness and "brotherhood." We esteem any contribution of ours towards the success of the apostle of peace, a gain rather than a gift—and we trust that its worth may be measured rather by the fulness of heart which it represents, than by the small pittance of aid which it may be found to minister.

"Blessed are the peacemakers!" Thrice blessed are they who devote the powers of mind and body, which God has given them, to the work of fusing, by the gentle but penetrating influences of Christianity, the hearts of separate nations into oneness, and affectionate sympathy! The mission of Elihu Burritt is eminently practical—begins with possibilities, proceeds with probabilities, and points to certainty. It takes along with it in its course all pertaining to human nature which can impart depth to conviction, force to obligation, firmness to faith. Reason approves it. Love of kind hails it with a stirring welcome. It derives weight from the authority of experience, and sanctity from the inspirations of religion. Its appeal is direct to radical, unsophisticated, essential manhood. It seeks a reflection of its own beauteous and beneficent object from the deepest, calmest, most silent, innermost sentiments of our common nature. It ennobles and glorifies the heart that gives back a portion of its own sunny beams. It combines love with light. All the exercises to which it calls forth our thoughts, sensibilities, passions, and principles, are as pleasurable to the subject of them, as they are kindly to the object. It lays open new world, for enterprise and enjoyment, to affections grown listless from familiarity with their present range. It freshens the spirits, whilst it enlarges the home of sympathizing love.

"Brotherhood." Let the term itself take our guerdon as a comely herald of a goodly sentiment—a right honest Saxon representative of a world-wide idea! This, however, in passing. That which it announces claims worthier entertainment. It brings with it a charm which may readily be felt, but can hardly be described. Its first salutation is a blessing—its gentle kiss sends a thrill of pleasure through the soul. Pure and beneficent, it relaxes the rigidity of prejudice and pride, and sets flowing all generous emotions, as the first warm and balmy breeze of spring releases the frost-bound soil, and restores vital circulation to nature, erewhile torpid. It does more. It is as the same breeze after it has passed over a region of spices—not genial merely, but deliciously fragrant. All the feelings of confidence, love, and joy, go out to inhale it, for it is full-scented with delightful associations. It is not merely a remedy for a sore evil, but a boon, precious for its own sake. Brotherhood is an advance upon peace—as the active goes before the passive. Man embracing man—exchanging words of kindness, commingling sympathies, interlacing ties of respect and tenderness, eliciting thoughts and offices of affection—is a higher type of moral progress than man abstaining only from violence to man. And as it is the nobler condition of the two, so is it the more attractive. It enlists the heart as well as the conscience. It gives in immediate gratification, an earnest of the reward which it will ultimately assign to the faithful discharge of duty. It has more of present heaven in it—more brightness, purity, power, and joy—than any merely corrective element of the social world.

"Universal brotherhood." The idea is a happy one—born of Christianity, and nursed by the reason which Christianity has engaged as her fitting handmaid. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Geographical boundaries; influences of climate; difference of race; national idiosyncrasies; variances of custom, habits, modes of thought, and language; opposite pursuits; conflicting creeds—why, underneath them all, as they lay scattered in seeming confusion upon the world's surface, is there not a broad substratum of essential oneness?—senses, powers, susceptibilities, passions, all identical? We are but so many actors in the same vast drama, and, however our casts and costumes may differ, we are all alike interested in its ultimate issue. The same earth ministers to our wants—the same seasons roll over us—one sun lightens us—one starry firmament overhangs us—one Divine Providence shapes our destinies. Rightly considered, too, our interests are as harmonious, as the broad features of our condition are alike. The blessings which brotherhood confers, it receives back with additions. God has so wisely and benignly ordered his arrangements, as that national

friendships invariably conduce to mutual advantages. Want is set over against want with so unerring a skill, that the supply of the one is only to be purchased by the supply of the other. Brotherhood is constituted the centre upon which all peoples should converge. When all lines of policy run direct into that, there will be an end of collision of interests—it is only when those lines deviate from their natural and prescribed course, that they are found to cross each other. As "love is the fulfilling of the law," so "universal brotherhood" will be the complement of man's national prosperity.

"The League of Universal Brotherhood." 'Tis a beginning made at the right end—with individuals. The pledge of peace, and brotherly conduct, each may make to all, until all are comprehended, and the sources of war are utterly dried up. The blessed work, is a work for peoples rather than for governments. Where nations shake hands with each other without the chill and formal intervention of diplomacy, hostile collisions become impossible. And nations will be brought to do this far more readily and sincerely than will their rulers. Save when their jealousies have been fomented, and their passions blown into a flame, by crafty misrepresentations, or by deeds which commit them ere they are aware to the arbitration of war, they are, for the most part, disinclined to appeal to that bloody tribunal. Theirs is the cost which it entails, both in money, and in life. But to the great bulk of them its issue, whether successful or otherwise, brings no compensation. In the empty honours, purchased from human misery and destruction, they have no share. The garish glory which a triumph reflects upon them ministers nothing to their welfare—casts not a single ray of gladness upon their every-day lot. Meanwhile, it is from them that armies must be recruited, and by their assent that declarations of war must be backed. Link but these staples of population in active brotherhood—cause their affections to intermingle—cut them off for ever from the material requisite for feeding the spirit of war—and officials will then be powerless.

Nor let any imagine the work to be a hopeless one. It may advance slowly at first—but the ratio of its progress will be constantly multiplying. As far as it proceeds, it will call up new obstacles, in the shape of opinion, sentiment, and even material interests, to the precipitation of international hostilities. The reciprocation of hospitalites between crowned heads diffused, a year or two back, a kindly feeling between the countries which they respectively governed. How much more potent and lasting will be the influence for good, when town fraternizes with town, city with city, and province with province. The game of arms will then be up—over—irrevocably lost.

Forward, then, large and loving-hearted apostle of "universal brotherhood!" Forward, and like another Orpheus, breathe forth the sweet harmonies which have power to charm rude and irritable humanity into child-like confidence and gentle love! The olive-branch which you bear in your hand will one day be twisted by a grateful prosperity into a garland with which to crown your memory. The smile of heaven lights you along your beneficent career. The fervent prayers and the heart-warm blessings of the good attend you. From the deep bosom of the vast family of man rises a longing wish for your success. May your earnest soul leave an image of itself upon every other with which it comes in contact! And may all men, feeling the force of the gospel precept, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," hasten to co-operate with you, and cheer you on to that happy achievement which will usher in the fulfilment of prophecy, and "nations shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks."

THE MANCHESTER MANIFESTO.

As all men acquainted with the habits of the Whig organs might have anticipated, the Manchester Free-trade demonstration, at which the project of augmenting our "national defences" was turned inside out, has provoked expressions of bitter disappointment, and severest censure. Mr. Cobden comes in, of course, for the largest share of abuse. Inconsiderateness, narrow-mindedness, enthusiasm, and all that, are ascribed to him, in consequence of his speech—simply because it is throughout pervaded by English common-sense, Manchester practicalness, and world-wide morality. There were other speakers, however, who deserved the rebukes of the *Morning Chronicle*—Milner Gibson, Colonel Thompson, John Bright, and George Thompson, not to mention Mr. Brotherton. All laughed the recent outcry to scorn—exposed it to the ridicule of shrewd men of business—and pledged themselves to earnest opposition of it.

We select Mr. Cobden's speech for brief remark, because it let in a flood of light upon the value and use of our naval and military establishments. His description of the state of feeling in France towards this country, corroborates that lately given, on high authority, by ourselves. His references to the services of the fleet in the Tagus, and of the employment of naval officers and men before Malta, were peculiarly happy. And the fact which he pointed out, that our ships of war are seldom or never sent where the bulk of our commerce is transacted, but only to parts in which there is some diplomatic squabbling to back up, or some despotic Court to be encouraged in resisting the demands of its subjects, is especially worth noting at the present moment. Mr. Cobden never rendered his country more essential service, nor displayed the solid characteristics of his mind to

greater advantage, than on Thursday night. The demonstration may be taken to have given a finishing blow to the impudent project which our war papers have been so assiduously labouring to thrust upon the fears of the British people.

It is imputed to us by our correspondent "Pacificus" that we "deny the rightfulness of war in the abstract," and it is implied that we admit it in the *concrete*. The very reverse is the case. Our objection to war does not reach it in the theory—but, hitherto, always has done, and probably always will do, in every particular case which may come before us for judgment. We should find it difficult, perhaps impossible, to put our finger upon an historical instance in which we could admit that war was justified. We believe it, even as a matter of policy, to have been almost always unnecessary. We have always set our face against it, from whatever quarter threatened. And we do so now, when defence only is ostensibly contemplated. We hold this preparation for the worst, to be also the strongest incentive to it—foolish, absurd, and wicked. Our voice, therefore, has been, week by week, uplifted against it. And albeit, we cannot base our opposition to war upon the same ground as that taken by some others, we may, perhaps, be found as zealously, conscientiously, and unintermittingly labouring to avert so dire a calamity, as we could have done, even if we had adopted their method of arriving at our conclusions. We have now said all that we intend to say. Our readers will see where our arguments fail, and where they tell. With them we leave the question—supremely anxious that wherein we may have unconsciously erred, the error may be overruled for good, and that we may succeed in producing conviction only as far as we have set forth the truth.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament re-assembles, after the Christmas holidays, to-morrow. One of the first questions to be discussed will be the bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities.

LIEUTENANT HOSKEN, late of the Great Western and Great Britain steam-ships, is appointed by Lord Auckland Captain of the port of Labuan, and will go in the "Meander," 44, in the suite of Mr. Brooke, the Raja of Sarawak, to enter upon his appointment.

LORD MORPETH A PEER.—We understand it is not at all unlikely that Lord Morpeth will shortly be summoned by writ to the House of Peers, as a colleague of Earl Grey, on the Ministerial side of the House. It appears that the Prime Minister is of opinion that the more active duties of the leadership are too much for the advanced age of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and that he has pressed the adoption of the course on the noble Viscount very earnestly. It is also stated, at one of the leading clubs, that the noble Viscount has received an autograph letter from the Queen, conveying her Majesty's pleasure to the same effect.—*Morning Post*.

JEWISH DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.—We have heard from a source on which we may rely, that the first speech on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, after the re-opening of the House, will be from Sir Robert Peel (in favour), and that on its introduction into the upper House, it will be supported by the Duke of Wellington, and no less than seven of the Bishops; consequently there cannot be any longer a doubt as to its success.—*Voice of Jacob*.

ARCHES COURT.—On Saturday, in the abominable Geils case, Dr. Curteis was briefly heard in reply. Sir H. J. Fust said, he must take time to consider this case. He then alluded to allegations of corruption and partiality being made against himself, and that in his decision of the case such motives would guide him. He repelled with indignation such assertions. He trusted to the judgments he had pronounced. How many had been reversed? By that test he had no objection to be tried. When the Court heard such terms made use of by the learned civilian (Dr. Addams) as slanderer, thief, liar, blackguards, envenomed fiends, addressed to parties in the cause, it was time to interfere. The Court held it to be its duty to reprehend such a course. There was an allusion made, that if the court should decide adversely to the lady, the bar of public opinion would be appealed to. This the court considered an attempt to deter it in the exercise of a free judgment. The case was still under the consideration of the Court. The calumny, as applied to the Court, is repelled. It was not forty-five years since he (Sir H. J. Fust) was admitted to the bar, and, including the thirteen years he had sat as judge, the only patronage he had had was the appointment of the Apparitorship of the Court of Peculiars, and the Seal-keeper of the Prerogative. To his clerk, who had been with him years before he was elevated to the bench, he gave the former for his zeal and attention. The other office was held by the same respectable person, who held then as he did still. The emoluments of the former were about £50 a year; those of the Prerogative Court were considerable. The Court had not interfered either directly or indirectly in the appointment of the Queen's Proctor, though asked to do so by the late Government. There were five candidates, and his reply to the question for recommendation was, that all were fit parties. Leaving out of mind all that had occurred of an objectionable nature, the Court would consider the whole case, and give, it hoped, an unbiased judgment.—*Sentence deferred*.

HEALTH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—A correspondent reports to the *Church and State Gazette*, that the Archbishop of Canterbury is in a "really precarious state" of health. His Grace's medical attendants watched by him during the whole of the nights of the 22nd and 23rd inst. The Archbishop is, of course, quite unable to leave his room. We understand his Grace has intimated, by letter, to the Bishop of Hereford, his anxious desire to be present at his consecration, and his regret that the condition of his health renders it impossible for him at present to fix a day."

GREAT FREE-TRADE BANQUET AT MANCHESTER.

A great free-trade demonstration took place on Thursday evening, at the Free-trade-hall, Manchester, "to celebrate the return to Parliament of those distinguished advocates of commercial freedom who have been members of the National Anti-corn-law League," and a large and most brilliant assembly was drawn together on the occasion. Upwards of 2,500 ladies and gentlemen were present. The chairman was Mr. G. Wilson, and the principal guests Messrs. Cobden, Milner Gibson, Thornely, Pilkington, Ewart, Dixon, Thicknesse, Bright, Bowring, Kershaw, Brotherton, Williams, Gardner, &c., the Mayors of Manchester and of Ashton, besides many gentlemen who took a distinguished part in the agitation of the corn-laws.

After the CHAIRMAN had stated the objects of the meeting, and after the Queen's health had been given, the Mayor of Manchester proposed, "The Free-trade Members of both Houses of Parliament: success to them in their endeavours to complete the overthrow of all monopolies" [loud applause].

The Right Hon. T. M. GIBSON, M.P., rose amidst cheers to return thanks. In the course of his remarks, he took up the objection that free-trade had caused the present commercial depression, and expressed his opinion that the free-trade policy had nothing to do with producing that depression, and that it would have been greater had not free-trade measures been carried out. He also replied to the objection that the free-trade policy had impaired the revenue, and showed, by a comparison of the years 1842 and 1843 (in the former of which the last statement was submitted to the country under the protective system), that though in 1842 we put on an income-tax of £5,500,000 a year, we took off custom and excise duties amounting to upwards of £8,000,000, and yet returned a greater income in 1843 by £2,500,000 [hear]. He next referred to the fearful predictions of a noble Duke in 1839, and the subsequent predictions of the honourable member for Sunderland, respecting the results of free-trade, and he ventured to back the very worst prophet the Anti-corn-law League ever produced against the latter. He also cleared free-trade from the objections founded on the West India interest, and pointed out the benefits of the measure of 1846 with respect to sugar, which had added materially to the revenue of the State, as well as increased the quantity of sugar to the consumer.

I cannot, he said, reconcile it to my notions of justice that it can be shown by any previous legislation of this country, that it can be shown by any prescriptive right, by any arguments which I have ever heard, that any colonial proprietor has any better claim to this man's wages than the man has himself [hear, hear, and cheers]. And until a better title can be shown than the labouring man himself can show to the wages he has received from his employer, I must refuse, merely at the request of proprietors, and upon the plea of distress—I must refuse in my capacity as a trustee, to transfer any portion of those earnings to the proprietors of the soil [hear, and loud cheers].

He then adverted to the increase of our commercial intercourse with France, and the ties of friendship and of interest it must have set up, and introduced the prominent question of the day—namely, that of war, making a humorous allusion to the letter of Lord Ellesmere respecting the meditated invasion from France. The bulk of mankind and himself (Mr. Gibson), were, he believed, agreed, that it would be the greatest improvement the world ever experienced if by international communication armaments could be entirely abolished. He believed we had always had adequate means of defence, but was of opinion we are not in a position to dispense with those means. The idea of an invasion from France he treated as equally preposterous with many old stories of former invasions:—

The amount of our exports, the declared value of our exports to France, has amounted within a very short period to something like £3,000,000, and now the amount, I believe, is about £2,700,000 [hear, hear]. In 1815 they amounted to about £300,000, and since that time they have increased to, as I said before, £3,000,000; and at the present moment to something like £2,700,000 [hear, hear]. But the increase, be it remarked, has taken place, the greater portion of it, during a comparatively recent period of time [hear]. And it has taken place nearly in consequence, or perhaps almost entirely in consequence of, relaxations on our part without any reciprocity on the part of the French [hear, hear]. Now I ask you whether we can reflect upon the gradual increase of commercial communion or intercourse with France, without at the same time knowing that it must have set up ties of friendship and of interest [hear, hear]; ties which it would be more difficult to break off than if the trade of France was only what it used to be in 1815, something like £300,000 a-year [applause].

He then proceeded (in pursuing the question of invasion still further), to observe—

I have told you broadly, and I tell it you conscientiously, I tell it to you sincerely,—that I have no sympathy whatever with what is called the military spirit [hear, hear]. But I will not commit myself in this assembly or in any other place to any particular vote or act in reference to this question. I know not what Government means to propose. I am not in their secrets, and therefore I cannot disclose them. They may have the same opinions as I have in reference to this invasion, and the folly of the panic [laughter and continued cheers]. But all I say is this—wait! wait! before you pronounce an opinion upon them; at least, wait until you hear what they purpose [hear, hear]. Pronounce an opinion upon the celebrated missive of Lancashire; pronounce an opinion upon that of Mr. Pigou, or upon the Duke's letter; all these are before the public; but pronounce no opinion upon the policy of Government, when you are not in possession of it [hear, hear]. He finally alluded to the question of Jewish disabilities. On this point, he expressed his own decided opinion, that no declarations of religious belief ought to be demanded from any man as a condition of his discharging civil functions, and contended that if we could find a

Solomon amongst the Jews, Parliament was a fit place for his services.

JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P. for Stockport, in a speech highly eulogistic of the characters of the free-trade members in this and the adjacent counties of Lancashire, proposed—"The Electors of South and North Lancashire, the West-Riding of Yorkshire [hear, hear], and the other Constituencies who have returned Free Traders to Parliament" [loud applause].

RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., then rose, and experienced a most enthusiastic and flattering reception, all the company rising and cheering for several minutes. After a few remarks on the more immediate object of the meeting, the hon. gentleman addressed himself to the question of

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

CONNEXION BETWEEN FREE TRADE AND PEACE.—Gentlemen will bear me out that, throughout the long agitation for free trade, the most earnest men who co-operated with us were those who constantly advocated free trade, not merely on account of the material advantages which it would bring to the community, but for the far loftier motive of securing peace between nations [applause]. I believe it was that string that mainly drew to our ranks the great host of ministers of religion who were so powerful an impetus to our progress at the commencement of the agitation. I have known most of the leading men in this struggle, and have had an opportunity of understanding motives; and I believe that the most earnest, the most persevering, the most devoted of our coadjutors have been men who have been prompted by those purely moral and religious motives to which I have referred, by the desire for peace [applause].

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S LETTER.—I am sure that every one of these men has shared with me the shock which I sustained when, within one short twelvemonth almost after we had announced ourselves as free-traders to the world, we were startled with the announcement that we were going to increase our warlike arrangements. I ask what is the explanation of this? Probably we may find it in the Duke of Wellington's letter, in the private efforts which he announces he has made with Government, and the correspondence he has had with Lord J. Russell. We may attribute this, then, to the Duke of Wellington, his letter, and his private efforts. Well, I do not profess to share that veneration which some men entertain for successful warriors; but is there amongst the most ardent admirers of the Duke one man, possessing the ordinary feelings of humanity, who does not wish that that letter had never been written, or never published? [hear, hear, and applause]. His grace has passed the greatest probable duration of human existence, and we may say, almost without figure of speech, that he is tottering on the verge of the grave [hear, hear]. Is it not lamentable [applause]—a most lamentable spectacle, that that hand which is no longer capable of wielding a sword should devote its still remaining feeble strength to the penning of a letter—and that letter may possibly be the last public letter which he may address to his fellow-countrymen, and which is more calculated than anything else in the present day to create evil passions and animosities in the breasts of two great and neighbourly nations? [applause]. Would it not have been a better employment for him to have been preaching forgiveness for, and oblivion of, the past, than in reviving the recollection of Toulon, Paris, and Waterloo; and, in fact, doing everything to invite a brave people to retaliatory measures to retrieve themselves from past disasters? [hear, hear]. Would it not have been a more glorious object had he poured the oil into those wounds which are now almost healed up, rather than apply the cautery in reopening those wounds, and leaving to another generation the task of repairing the mischief which he has perpetrated? I left the subject of the Duke's letter when I read it, and came to the conclusion where he says, "I am in my 77th year"—and I said, that explains it all, and excuses it [applause]. We have not to deal with the Duke of Wellington, we have to deal with those younger men who want to make use of his authority to carry out their own special purposes [hear, hear].

A CIVILIAN'S, NOT A MILITARY QUESTION.—Now what I want to stipulate with you and the people of England is this,—that the question before us is not a military question, that it is not a naval question, but that it is a question for civilians to decide [hear, hear, and applause]. When we are at war, then the men with red coats and swords by their sides may step in and do their work; and it is one which is not to be envied, and which that great military officer, Sir Harry Smith, has happily described as "a most damnable trade" [hear, hear]. But we are now in a different position, and we wish to reap the fruits of the past; and, in order to do that, we must calculate for ourselves the contingencies of possible war [hear, hear]. As I said before, this is a civilian's question. It is a question for the tax-payers who have to maintain the army and navy [applause]. It is a question for the merchants, for the manufacturers, for the shopkeepers, for the operatives, and for the farmers of this country. Aye, and pardon me, my Lord Ellesmere, it is a question for calico printers too [loud and long-continued applause]. What is this prospect of war? Where does it come from? You, I say, are competent to judge better than military men; you are more impartial; at all events, your interests do not lie on the side of war. And any man who can read a book giving an account of France—any man who can read a translation from a French newspaper—any man who will take the trouble to investigate the statistics of the progress of their manufactures, of their commerce and wealth—any man, I say, who can study these things, is as competent as any soldier to judge of the probability of war [applause].

PACIFIC POLICY AND DISPOSITION OF FRANCE.—I say, there never was a time in the history of France when there was a greater tendency to a pacific policy, and especially towards this kingdom, than there is at this moment. Why, the French people have gone through a process which almost disqualifies them from going to war. They have gone through that social revolution which so much equalizes the division of the property, that the people contribute almost equally to support the Government of the country. The taxation is for the most part direct, and therefore the people are most sensitive on the score of expenditure, and are not likely to agree in the necessity of going to war [hear, hear]. Property is not in France as it is in this country. There are more people of property there than there are in England; there are five or six millions real proprietors of estates in France, and we have not one-tenth of the number in England. They are all, therefore, pains-taking and careful men, hoarding up their five-franc pieces—all being most anxious to do something for their children; and, I will venture to say, that there is not a more affectionate and domesticated race on the face of the earth than the French [loud applause]. Why, I have seen with horror, and shame, and indignation, the way in which some of our newspapers have spoken of the French people [hear, hear]. They have placed them before the community in a most degraded position, and marked them as a most ignorant people. Without saying anything about prejudices, and want of Christian

charity, I am glad of the opportunity of rising in such assemblies as this to repudiate the statements which have been made—to speak on behalf of the French people—to assist in setting them right with the world, and with ourselves [applause]. Why, there is a paper in this city which I always wish to treat with respect, if it will allow me [laughter]—there is one paper here which last week gravely took this line of argument, that it was necessary that we should have police in Manchester to constantly protect us against thieves, pickpockets, ruffians, and murderers, and therefore we should have an armament to protect us against the French [laughter]—as if they were thieves, pickpockets, ruffians, and murderers. Why, the French community is, at the present time, as well organized and as orderly as our own; and there has been as little discord in France as in England during the last five or six years.

ONLY A SORT OF PERIODICAL VISITATION.—I sometimes compare it to the cholera; for I believe the last visitation we had of this kind came about the time of the cholera. It was then said we were to have an invasion from the Russians, and I rather identified myself with the Russian invasion, as it is called. I believe it is quite possible, that if I had not been struck by the insanity of some of the public papers (and there are some now quite as insane as any were then) who told us that the Russians would come some foggy day and land near Portsmouth,—I believe if it had not been for that absurdity, I should never have turned author, have written pamphlets, or become a public man; and might have been up to this day a thrifty pains-taking calico-printer [continuous applause].

PROOFS OF FRENCH FRIENDLINESS.—You may remember that three weeks or a month ago, I had occasion to address a few remarks at Newton, on the occasion of the election of my friend Mr. Henry, and there I let fall some remarks relative to the reduction of our armaments; showing how necessary it was to reduce our expenditure in order to carry out the fiscal reforms. I little dreamed at that time, that at the very moment I was speaking, a large meeting was being held at Rouen, the Manchester of France, at which 1,800 electors were assembled, to promote, at a public dinner, the progress of Parliamentary reform; and that there a gentleman was making a speech so similar to my own, that he sent me a newspaper, and expressed his astonishment that it should be possible for two speeches to be made, without collusion, so similar to each other. Now, I will read you, if you please, this gentleman's remarks, and give the notes of the approbation and cheers of the company as I go on. Monsieur Visinet said:—

How long will it take to turn from theory into practice the very simple idea, that, apart from the precepts of religion, which we do so often quote, but so seldom practise, and upon the merest calculations of an enlightened self-interest, nations have a far different mission upon earth than to excite in each other mutual fear? How long will it be before they discover the selfish objects of those who have an interest in persuading them that the name of a foreigner is synonymous with that of enemy? When will they learn that, as children of the same Father, their real and only enemies, those which they ought to struggle and destroy, are, ignorance, oppression, misery, and superstition?—[cheers]—that in proclaiming their mutual friendships they will tend to the consolidation of peaceful relations with each other? When will they discover that the maintenance of formidable armaments, in countries whose nationality is not seriously menaced, inflicts an evil upon all, and confers benefits upon none? [Shouts of "That's true, that's true"]. But, better to define my idea, do you not think that, if, confident in the maintenance of an honourable peace, we were to deduct from the 500 million francs which our army and navy cost us, 26 millions to be applied to the education of the people, and a like sum for the purpose of converting 20,000 soldiers into road-makers; if we gave back to agriculture and manufactures 50,000 more soldiers, leaving in our pockets the sum which they cost to pay and support them—think you not that this would be a good result of the *entente cordiale*? I will not say between the Government, we know what that is worth—[laughter]—but the nations which have no dynastic interests to serve, and do not play at diplomacy [cheers]. Do you not think that this example of common sense, and feeling of security given by us, would have its influence upon the other countries of Europe, would lead to other disarmaments, would facilitate everywhere those fiscal reforms which are postponed from day to day on the plea of the necessities of the treasury, and would give to productive industry that capital and labour which are now diverted into unproductive channels? [Expressions of assent].

At the same meeting another gentleman, an eminent member of the Chamber of Deputies, Monsieur Cremieux, spoke and said:—

Heaven grant that the day may come when the world shall be one nation! God gave us the earth not to bathe it with blood, but that we might make it smile with fertility [cheers]. Oh! gentlemen, which nation has found the grandest success in war? What country can exhibit such glorious triumphs as France, whose soldiers rushed to the field of battle in search of death, or rather immortality? [applause]. But after glory comes reverses; we have found that if war has its immense triumph, it has also its immense disasters. Besides, what changes are going on around us! If war, during so many ages, was the rule, and peace the exception [cheers]. See, in fact, what is passing throughout civilized Europe. People are fraternizing by their industry, and by those novel means of communication which are almost annihilating distances. In four days you are at the extremity of Germany; in five days you may visit Berlin and Vienna; in seven days you are upon the banks of the Vistula. In a short time we shall be as near to the empire of Russia; already travellers are carrying ideas of liberty into that country, frightening tyranny, which will one day fall from its seat. Enough of conquering! Who would wish again to arm people against each other? Why should they think of the aggrandizement of territory when there are no longer any barriers between nations? [prolonged cheering]. Let me not be told that this is a dream—a utopia; already we begin to realize it. By their intercourse, nations are beginning to know and understand each other; they are ridding themselves, one and all, of those ancient prejudices and hatreds which have hitherto separated them. Why should they not fraternize together? Why should they be enemies? Are they not the children of one God? Have they not all the same immortal spirit, which is the emanation from Heaven? And, upon earth, have they not the same interests to protect and develop? [prolonged sensation—bravos!] And, I demand of you, if France, warlike and conquering, has seen the nations offering to her the tribute of their acclamations, what a part will she perform in this long peace of the world! [applause—long interruption].

These extracts are rather long, but I thought it would interest you—[applause]—to know what was passing in a popular assembly representing the activity, the popular opinion of the chief manufacturing town of France; and when you see such sentiments as these applauded in the way they are in a French assembly, why will you, the people of Manchester, believe that France is the nation of banditti which some papers have represented? [applause]. I don't mean to say that there may not be prejudices in France to root out, and even prejudices in England to extirpate; but this I do say, that it is not with a few insignificant branches in Paris—men without station, stake, or influence in France; it is not with these that we should attempt to pick a quarrel; it is to such men as these that we should hold out the right hand of fellowship [applause].

MIS-EMPLOYMENT OF OUR NAVY.—But it is not merely the question of whether we are to have great armaments that you, as civilians, are competent to decide. You have already expended this year seventeen millions sterling in armaments, and this is a question which you are able to decide—whether that is the best possible use you could make of your money [applause]. Have you inquired, for instance, whether the navy, for which you have paid so largely, is really employed in the best way, or at all events, in the way best calculated to do that which these men pro-

fess themselves to be so anxious to do, namely, protect our shores? [hear, hear, and applause]. Now, where are all our great battle ships gone to? It so happens that I have picked up a few secrets abroad, having travelled by water as well as by land; and I will venture to say that there is not more idleness or demoralization going on in any space on the face of the earth than there is in the ships of war for want of employment [hear, hear]. Where is this great line of battle ships, which you pay for, to be found? Occasionally they sail out, making a great display of power, science, and other attractions; but they do not go to Hamburg or the Baltic, where there is so much trade: no, they do not go there; the weather is rough, and there are not very many attractions to be found on shore there [laughter and loud applause]. Well, do they go to North America do you suppose—to the United States, where we do one-fifth or one-sixth of our foreign trade? Are any of these great men-o'-war to be found on the coast of North America? On the contrary, the arrival of an English man-o'-war ship was recorded in the newspapers as a rare occurrence. The naval men are idle, and therefore they do not very often go there; in fact, they are not wanted, or anywhere else where there is commercial intercourse [applause]. At the close of the late short session, I moved for a return relative to the stations of our ships; and I ask you to keep your eye on that return. I moved for a return of the amount of our naval force that has been in the Tagus and the waters of Portugal, on the first of each month during the last twelve months, with the names of the ships, the complement of guns, and the number of men. When that turns up, I should not be surprised if you were to read that you have had naval forces in the Tagus and Douro, and on the coast of Portugal, which would not fall much short of the American navy. Now, Lisbon is a pleasant place, as I will vouch for, having seen it: the climate is delightful; and there are geraniums in the open air in the month of January [laughter and applause]. I do not quarrel with the tastes of the captains and admirals, who are quite willing to spend a twelvemonth in the Tagus if you will let them [applause]. By way of pacifying you for the cost you are told that they are there to promote the English interest. But I can assure you it is nothing of the kind; your fleet has been in the Tagus at the absolute disposal of the Queen of Portugal and her Ministers; and the papers avow that such is the fact, that our fleet is in the Tagus to give the Queen and her Ministers succour in case they should raise the indignation of the people by their misconduct. This is a subject upon which every gentleman—nay more, every lady who pays taxes upon sugar and other things to support these idle people, is interested. Without wishing to appear disrespectful, I may state that Portugal is one of the smallest, poorest, and at present, in many respects, one of the most abject European countries; and what can England gain by taking such countries under her protection? Portugal numbers about three million people, and we are sure of her commerce, for this simple reason, we take four-fifths of the port wine which she produces; and if we did not take it nobody else would drink it [laughter and applause]. I don't wish to be supposed to use an atrocious sentiment, or to use the one I am about to utter in any other way than as an economical argument; but positively, if the earthquake that once demolished Lisbon would come again and sink Portugal under the sea, it would be an immense gain to the English people [applause]. I do not find fault with Portugal or Portuguese, for they do all they can to help themselves; and when they rebel then the English fleet goes on shore and puts them down with a strong arm. At the election a statesman was returned to the Cortes by the almost unanimous voice of the people, who Lord Palmerston and Company had stated should not have any influence in Portugal [applause]. I ask you just to follow out this question of Portugal; understand it; identify it with this question of increased armaments; apply your common sense to it. I am aware that there exists generally in this country a great aversion to foreign politics, which is doubtless attributable to the fact that foreign politics have never done us any good [hear, hear]. But I will venture to say, that if you will change that apathy into an active superintendence of the doings of the foreign minister, you will save a great deal of money; and that all events would be one good result in these bad times. Well now, gentlemen, what I want to bring to your conviction is this,—If the people in Brighton—if the old ladies of both sexes in Brighton are frightened that they may be taken out of their beds some night [laughter]—why is not the fleet brought out of the Tagus, and ordered to cruise in the Channel? [applause]. I am no sailor, but this I will answer for, and no sailor dare gainsay it, that it would be a great deal better practice, a great deal better exercise, the men would be in better health, the crew in a better condition, the ships in a greater state of cleanliness, and the whole would be in better sailing order, if in the Channel, instead of lying in a state of demoralization and idleness at Lisbon [applause]. The fleet does no good to our commerce; we cannot put up with that pretence in future; we altogether repudiate the pretext [applause]. We find ships of war leaving Portsmouth, and sailing direct to Malta; for Malta is the great skulking-hole for our navy [great applause]. I was at Malta at the commencement of winter, in the month of November; while I was there, one of our ships-of-the-line arrived from Portsmouth; it had come direct; it had left England with a crew of 1,000 hands, and arrived in the harbour of Valetta with 999, one person having died on the passage. It went, as I say, into the harbour of Valetta, and there it remained while I travelled from Malta to Naples, thence to Egypt, and to Greece, and when I returned to Malta there was the vessel lying in the harbour of Valetta still. Her chief officers had gone on shore to live in the clubs, and the subs and the rest of the crew found the utmost difficulty in keeping up even the appearance of a pretence to useful employment, in hoisting up sails and taking them down again, and in scrubbing the decks [laughter]. Well, I was introduced, as it happened, to the American consul at Malta, and he spoke to me on the subject. He said, "We Americans consider your navy to be very slack." "Why, what do you mean by being slack?" "Oh," he replied, "the crews of your ships are too idle; they are not worked enough. You cannot have a crew in a good serviceable condition if your ships are kept lying in harbours for months together, like this vessel now here. We have never more than three American vessels in the Mediterranean, and only one that is larger than a frigate, but the instruction from our Government is this—that the American ships are never to be kept in port at all; but to be kept in active service, sailing up one side of the Mediterranean and down the other, looking now into one port and now into another, and keeping the sea free of pirates, if any dared to show themselves. Our ships are always in motion, and the consequence is that the American ships are in a far better state of discipline than the English ships, whose crews are kept in a state of idleness [hear, hear, hear]. Well, now, gentlemen, this is the question upon which you—every man and woman in this country—are competent to form an opinion; and I say if, when I go to Parliament, they talk to me about increasing the armament of the country, I will tell them, if they are frightened for the Channel, to bring home the ships lying useless in the Tagus, or worse than useless—lying there to protect the

Queen of Portugal and her court from her subjects, who, if properly governed, would be her best protectors [applause.]

EXPLANATION OF HIS VIEWS ON NATIONAL ARMAMENTS.

—One word now, rather personal to myself, and without the slightest reference to the opinions of the gentlemen around me; but I have been rather singled out on the question of these additional armaments. I made a few remarks lately at a meeting at Stockport, which were accidentally elicited from me, in consequence of a voice in the crowd shouting out, "But *aint* taxation something to do with it?" and then I alluded, under the impulse of the moment, to the army, and the navy, and the ordnance, as the only great item of expenditure on which reduction of taxation could be effected. Thereupon, the papers in London, for their own sake no doubt, stated that I wanted to sacrifice the whole of the army and navy. Now, Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in declaring what are my opinions upon the subject [hear, hear]. I stated at Stockport, very candidly, what I will state now, and what I stated in my writings twelve years ago—that you cannot have any material reduction in our armaments until a great change shall have taken place in the public feeling of the country with regard to our foreign policy [hear, hear]. The English people must first abandon the notion that they are to regulate the affairs of the world. I wish to do no injustice to the Minister that maintains our armaments, nor do I blame him for it now; but all I wish is, to invoke public opinion on the folly of conducting our foreign policy as it has been conducted in times past, and this I will do on all occasions [applause].

When the public opinion—the majority of the public opinion of the country—is on my side, I shall be content to see my views on this subject carried out; but until that time I consent to be in a minority, and in a minority I will remain until I can make it into a majority [cheers]. But, gentlemen, the question is not that which this paper in Manchester has so mystified in its latest number—whether we shall dismantle our fleets? That is not the question. The question is, will you have an increase in your army and navy? When I admit that public opinion does not go with me to that extent that I could carry out my views for a reduction of our armaments, I at the same time maintain, speaking for the West Riding of Yorkshire [hear, and applause]—speaking for Lancashire, speaking for London, speaking for Edinburgh, and also speaking for Glasgow—that public opinion is with me [tremendous applause, which was renewed again and again, the company rising to a man]. And if that public opinion is expressed, and expressed through public meetings like this—for I have no hesitation in saying that a large portion of the press of the country has abrogated its duties on this question—if, I say, public opinion in this country is expressed in public meetings, before the estimates are brought on in the House of Commons, there will be no increase of our armaments [applause]. But whether that manifestation takes place or not—I speak for myself as an independent member of Parliament—not one shilling shall be added to the estimates for the maintenance of the armaments without my forcing the House to a division upon the subject [great applause].

FREE TRADE JEOPARDIZED IN EUROPE.—Gentlemen, I began by identifying this question with the question of free trade, and I tell you, in conclusion, that the question of free trade is greatly jeopardized all over Europe by the course which it is proposed by some to take with respect to our national defences. I receive papers from Paris; and in Paris, let me tell you, there is a band of free-traders associated together, who publish their weekly organ, as we of the League once published ours, for the information of the people. It is edited by M. Bastia, and that paper of last week is actually mourning in sackcloth and ashes over the remarks of a previous number of another Paris paper, the *Moniteur Industrial*, which had exultingly said that England was not sincere in her free-trade policy, seeing that it had not been adopted in Europe; that she had no faith in its principles; and that she was preparing her armaments to take that by force which she had before thought to take by fraud. Now, gentlemen, I exhort my countrymen everywhere to resist this attempt to throw odium upon our principles. We began our advocacy of free trade, believing it would bring in its train peace and harmony among all nations; but the most enthusiastic free trader among us never said, as some of the papers now say, that we expected a millennium after we had obtained free trade. We never expected anything of the sort. We expected that other nations would require time, as we had, to carry out our views; but what we did hope was this, that the continent of Europe would not, at all events, have seen that we were the first to doubt as to the tendency of our own principles, and that we should be arming ourselves against those from whom we expected to meet only with friendship. We thought, and we endeavoured to make, free trade the harbinger of peace. When we planted the olive tree we never expected its fruits to be had in a day, but in due season we hoped to gather them; and, with heaven's help and your help, it shall yet be so. [The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause.]

Colonel THOMPSON, M.P., acknowledged the toast, and gave, "The Anti-corn-law League, the labours and success of which have rendered such essential service to our country and the world at large" [applause]. He also adverted to the defences question:—

Why, if the period had been picked out in which the greatest quiet prevailed, it was now; if there had been at any period any necessity for increasing our warlike preparations, it would have been in years long gone by. Why, truly, the spear and shield had a fair chance of rusting from being high up hung, because no one saw a use for them [hear, hear]. But there must arise an old man, who had his full use of these weapons of war, and he must rush in to beat down the fabric of human happiness, and place in its stead the wreck of war, an evil which we had thought to be dead, and placed where all bad passions go, there for ever to remain [cheers]. But there is meaning in this letter, dependent upon it. It was not one head invented it; but it was the plotting of many heads—[hear, hear]—of heads you have been familiar with before. Shall I tell you what is my opinion of this huge alarm? ["Yes, yes," and hear, hear]. Seventeen years ago there was a happy change in France, which brought on us a happier change, because a more successful one—the enactment of the Reform Bill, which is our glory, and which we hope to live to be enabled to improve [cheers]. Now, the wise and the violent alike point to some danger of a renewal of the scenes of the French revolution, and that it cannot be long before there is a crisis in France [hear, hear]. Let us hope that if there be, it will turn out for the benefit of the human family at large, which it most certainly will do, if it promote the happiness of that gallant and meritorious nation [hear, hear]. If it do, we Englishmen shall be in some sort the better for it [loud applause]. I know nothing else so likely at this moment to arouse the sentiment of political reform as this event will do. This is what these parties, these alarmists, feel; this is what they want to prepare against and to defeat, when they propose to fortify the Thames and loop-hole Temple-bar [cheers]. It is not the French they want to keep away; it is reform that they are afraid will be brought home from the other side of the Channel [hear, hear]. "Forewarned,

then, is forearmed." Knowing that it is not French bayonets, but French reforms they are afraid of, you will take care to welcome the one and keep away the other [loud applause].

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., then addressed the meeting, cordially supporting Mr. Cobden's views on the subject of the outcry as to the feasibility of an invasion, and the necessity of providing against it. He believed that the Prime Minister was wholly innocent of instigating an alarm which must be exceedingly annoying in the present state of our finances.

Mr. BROTHERTON, M.P., and Mr. G. THOMPSON, M.P., then addressed the assembly to the same purport. The latter gentleman hinted that the cry for more military forces might be explained in part by the fact that there had been within a given time 20,000 fruitless applications for commissions at the Horse Guards.

After which, JOHN BROOKS, Esq. (Manchester), proposed, and EDWARD ASHWORTH, Esq., seconded, votes of thanks to Mr. Milner Gibson and the other members of Parliament who had attended the meeting. The toast was received with nine hearty cheers, the company upstanding. The meeting broke up at a quarter before twelve o'clock.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Friday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held in the Town-hall, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the anticipated increase in the national defences—either by the enrolment of militia, an increase of the standing army or naval force, or by an addition to the present coast fortifications; and also to take such other measures as might be deemed advisable in opposition to the existing war establishments. There was a numerous attendance. Amongst those present were Councillors Baldwin and Collins, Joseph Sturge, Esq., Dr. Gourlay, Mr. T. Swan and Mr. A. O'Neill, ministers, Messrs. T. C. Salt, J. C. Perry, Blaxland, Mason, and many respectable inhabitants of the town.

Councillor BALDWIN, who was called to the chair, opened the proceedings by remarking that he entirely concurred in the object of the meeting, feeling as he did strongly opposed to any increase of expense to the country which would promote a war feeling or a tendency to it. In his opinion the best way to defend the country would be to make the homes of the people comfortable, and the people themselves happy [cheers]. He considered the present agitation on the subject of invasion to be groundless and absurd; feeling assured that the people of France were too highly civilized, too enlightened, to entertain animosity towards this country, however they might have suffered in years gone by. They should be treated as good neighbours, as brethren—policy which would beget reciprocal feelings. He was induced to advert to the Duke of Wellington, for from his celebrated letter had this commotion been raised; and he was led to the idea that certainly the war system was not such a bad thing for some persons as was generally supposed. He had in his possession a paper which showed that the Duke had received, since he entered the army, no less a sum than two millions and a half of the nation's money [a cry of "shame"]. Now it was his (the chairman's) opinion, that if that sum had been employed in educating the people, there would have been little cause to apprehend danger from a war spirit on either side of the Channel [cheers]. In conclusion, he read a letter from W. Scholfield, Esq., M.P., apologizing for non-attendance, in which it was stated that although he could not agree in "opposition to all war establishments," yet he should "watch with most jealous scrutiny any attempt to extend the present naval and military establishments, for the extension of which he did not see the shadow of justification."

Mr. THOMAS SWAN, minister, then rose to move the first resolution, for which, with those that follow, see our advertising columns. He considered himself, as a minister of the Gospel of Peace, in a right position when standing before them on the great question demanding their consideration; and he trusted that from Birmingham a voice would go out to the country, which would be clear and unmistakeable, against all war, which was in every shape and form opposed to the spirit and genius of their common Christianity [cheers]. He would shortly treat of the causes of war and its consequences. The evil was beyond all conception great. All that was bad in human nature found scope in the pursuit of war; all that was treacherous, vile, malignant and base—everything that was cruel, lustful, and ambitious—combined to form this vast evil. The causes of war arose out of their depraved natures. It arose from thoughtlessness, because if men could be brought to look on the subject, to think on it, to view it in the light of Christianity, and reflect on the fearful inhumanity of it, certain it was that the evil would speedily be brought to a termination. Another cause was to be found in the irritability and angry passions of great men. They had all heard and seen the letter of the Duke of Wellington, a great man trembling on the brink of the grave, telling of war and thirsting for it. It was a painful, pitiful sight; and he (Mr. Swan) hoped that the heart of the Duke would be turned, so that he should rely, not on an arm of flesh, but on Him who was the preserver and defender of all. Pride caused war; a fancied indignity to a flag spent millions of precious blood and treasure. Secular wants caused it; because the scions of the nobility would not turn their hands to useful employments, but feasted on the wages of blood. But the most frightful was the ambition of mankind. Even America, republic as it was, sent forth the sound of the war trumpet in its presidential speech, and was fired with the ambition which had sacrificed millions of the human family. He asked them to think of this, that in Napoleon's Russian campaign, which lasted not more than six months, more than 500,000 men were sacrificed. What thought the hero-worshippers of that? [hear]. Why, it was the little spark of ambition which still glowed in the old man's heart which sent that fiery letter like a brand throughout the land. Turning from the causes, he now asked them to consider the consequences of war. He asked them to imagine what was called a glorious battle-field, with mangled dead and mutilated wounded—fathers and brothers and husbands. One would almost imagine that once only could the world have witnessed such a scene. He trusted that the younger portion of his audience would never hear of nor see what had come to the ears of their elders. He entreated them to look at the fact, that from 1141 to 1815, a period of 670 years, this country had been engaged in war with the

beautiful land of France for 266 years. If to that they added wars with other countries, it would be found that for half of the whole period this country had been constantly engaged in war, and millions of their fellow men murdered. What domestic, what public and private misery was the result! Taxation! They were already taxed enough [a cry, "We are"]; and did it not all come from the working classes, from the producers? War caused them, till they had taxed the light of heaven, and even the water of the spring; and war and taxes were worthy of each other [cheers]. In his opinion, the wars in China and India, unnecessary and unjust as they were, had inflicted on the country the income-tax. Let them look what it had cost them. In the reign of Queen Ann the amount of the supplies was 70 millions; and of that sum 66 millions were spent in war [shame]. The nine years' war, ending in 1739, cost this nation 64 millions, without any sensible object being gained. The monstrous national debt, which was crushing all their energies, was the result of war. But great as its evils were—frightful as its consequences were, the greatest remained in the complete prostration of the moral faculties, the blunting of all the higher attributes of our nature, and the temporal and eternal ruin of mankind [great cheering].

Mr. JOSEPH STURGE, who was received with much applause, seconded the motion. He remarked that whatever differences of opinion there might be amongst them, as to the inconsistency of war with Christianity, they would be agreed in this, that it was the duty of every man, and especially every Christian, to promote a spirit of peace and discourage a spirit of war [cheers]. However much they might love their country, they were constrained to admit that Britain had not even confined its efforts to resist aggression, but carried its wars into the shores of other lands, and covered them with blood, where she had inflicted evils the magnitude of which no tongue can tell. It was time, then, to count the cost and evils of war; and as their rulers would not lead the people right, they must be taught by the people [cheers]. It was the people alone who must check this atrocious system; and it was emphatically a working man's question. What had they got by it? Let them look at the matter calmly, and then say what the working man had ever gained by war. If there was any one time when the people might have hoped, more than another, to see the standing army disbanded, it was at the close of the war in 1815, when Napoleon, our great rival, was sent to die on a distant rock in the ocean; but so many of those in power were then interested in its continuance, that it was out of the question; and, consequently, during thirty-two years of peace, between five and six hundred millions have been expended upon it, which, with the interest, would nearly have liquidated the national debt [hear, hear]. And this expense is yearly increasing. In 1839, it was £12,720,750; in 1844, £14,513,917; in 1846, £15,864,169; in 1847, £17,081,077; add to this the expense of collecting it—61 per cent.—and £3,750,000 miscellanies, which really belong to it, and it amounts to the enormous sum of £22,231,077. Besides this, was to be added the interest of the national debt, £28,000,000; so that this atrocious system involved the country in an expense of upwards of fifty millions yearly [hear, hear]. Surely, then, it was time to speak out, when called on to grant further increase under the pretence of national defence [cheers]. The resolution referred to three parties, and he confessed he belonged to the last—that he was one of those who considered human life sacred and inviolate, and deprecated its sacrifice, either in war or on the scaffold [renewed cheering]. He knew, however, that many sincere friends of peace considered some standing army indispensable, but he was prepared to show it was quite a modern practice. It originated with Charles II., in 1660, who kept a force of about 5,000 men. James II. increased it to 30,000, without the sanction of Parliament; and during the peace under William III., it was reduced, in spite of his efforts, to 7,000 men. Under Sir Robert Walpole, however, it gradually extended to 17,000 men; and in 1792 it reached 46,000. In 1844, it stood at about 100,000 men, besides 30,000 in the pay of the East India Company. With respect to the navy, it was commenced under Henry VIII., and the largest ship, of 1500 tons, was called from him, "The Great Harry." Now, they would thus see that it was not more than 200 years ago since the system was not in existence, and were they afraid of invasion? [cheers]. And what equivalent had they obtained for all that had been spent? Nothing! there was not a man in that large assembly who would say that he had gained anything by war [cheers]. There could be no doubt, however, that other persons had found out its advantages. They had all heard of the famous letter of the Duke of Wellington, which had stirred up this commotion in the country; and the chairman had told them he was in possession of a document which showed that the Duke had received two millions and a half of the people's money. He (Mr. Sturge) could show that he was perfectly correct, as he had some of the items before him. Mr. Sturge then showed that the Duke, from his various military appointments, grants, &c., had received since he entered the army £2,258,365, besides great emoluments to sons, brothers, and relatives. It thus became necessary to look at the advice the Duke gave, because very few people would believe him to be a very disinterested person [cheers]. There was another class interested in the system to whom he wished to call their attention. He had been assured (and he was glad when he heard it) that there were fewer members of the naval and military profession in the House of Commons than there was last Parliament. This he found, however, was not the case. In that House there were three admirals, three lieutenant-generals, three major-generals, twenty-two colonels, twenty-eight lieutenant-colonels, sixteen majors, forty-three captains in the army and navy, twenty-one lieutenants, and four cornets—making a total of 143 persons directly interested in the existence of the war system [hear, hear], getting grants out of the people's money, and sitting there to vote it to themselves, for themselves. Now, he held that these men should not sit there occupying the position they did; because no man, however respectable, had a right to be a judge in his own case [cheers]; and still less had he a right to vote the people's hardly earned money into his own pockets [renewed cheers]. Then there were also more than 100 persons in the House of Lords connected with the army and navy; so that an increase in these establishments was carried by acclamation, and almost without discussion. The question of opposition was treated with indifference and contempt [hear]. He was justified in saying so, for in 1843 the House of Commons refused to affirm the principle that a standing army in time of peace was unconstitutional, by 87 to 8—the whole number, 95, attending the discussion. Again, the House refused to reduce the forces 20,000 men, by a majority of 114 to 12 [hear]. He thought, therefore, he was justified in saying that the question had been treated with indifference and contempt by that House. He often wondered John Bull had stood the burden of this system so long. Now they wanted to impose something more upon him. They talked of calling out the militia. He (Mr. Sturge) wished they would; because he believed there was a spirit abroad which would prompt the people rather to

suffer imprisonment than serve in the ranks against their will; and when they had filled the gaols, they might be pretty certain the system would be nearly broken up [cheers]. He was afraid, however, that the Ministry knew better; and would be satisfied with asking, as they did two years ago, for additional money to recruit. Mr. Sturge then went on to show that the spread of enlightened opinion was drying up even that source, the treacherous means taken to accomplish the enlistment of young men, and the fearful trials that awaited the soldier, as evinced in the late war in India, and named an instance where a man, whose spirit was broken by the life he endured in the ranks, committed a crime, in order that he might be transported; but was sentenced to death, and, although the whole platoon missed him, the officer in command went up to him and blew out his brains with his own hand. Well, they had met to endeavour to put an end to the system; but how was it to be done? He would tell them, by resisting, by every legitimate means, all demands for increased military expenditure, until those who contribute the money have a voice in the appropriation of it [great cheering]. Richard Cobden had said, in a letter to him (Mr. Sturge), "We are now wasting at the rate of £17,000,000 a-year upon army, navy, and ordnance, and that does not satisfy our rulers. This is not really a state of peace—it is an armed truce only; and I see no limit to the evil, unless we change our tone out of doors, and instead of merely denouncing war, we attack the peace armaments" [cheers]. It was Hampdens and Pym's who enforced the principle, 200 years ago, that the public evils should be redressed before the people's money should be granted [renewed cheering]. That principle had been got rid of; but their duty it was now to endeavour to have it re-established. He firmly believed that their evils would never be redressed until the supplies were stopped, and the people obtained a voice in the representation [cheers]. The present outcry about invasion, it was well known, was founded upon that celebrated letter of the Duke of Wellington, under the idea that the people of France were actuated by hostile feelings towards this country. Now, he did not believe this to be the true state of affairs. A short time before the people of Birmingham had met in that hall and sent forth to the people of Bordeaux amissive of peace and brotherly feeling. Although he had not yet received any reply, he had a letter from a correspondent there, who wrote:—"They had handed the address to the 'Maire' of Bordeaux, who has been a great mover in the 'League,' and who appeared much pleased, promises that a proper notice shall be taken of this friendly greeting, and has conferred on the subject with the President of our Chamber of Commerce, and we trust, ere long, a proper answer will be made. We prefer leaving the matter at present in the 'Maire's' hands, previous to the publishing in the papers, and expect to hear shortly he has proposed his plans, when you shall be advised." There could be no doubt that the people of Bordeaux would no more think of invading this town than we would think of invading them. He asked them also to look at what was being done by the Government of France. While that of England was talking of increasing their war establishments, the French budget for this year proposed a decrease in the navy of two million francs, and some decrease in the army estimates. It proposed to reduce the naval force by thirteen vessels and 1,959 seamen [hear]. The feeling in France was strong in favour of peace. In a debate recently on the address, one of the peers declared that the Reformist party demanded the reduction of the army by 100,000 men. Thus the people of France and of England are of one mind in this matter? Could it be believed that the French people did not feel that war was a great evil? In conclusion, he expressed his happiness at seeing that the people of Birmingham, which, in regard to the manufacture of warlike instruments, had been called the arsenal of the world, had met in such great numbers to raise their voice in opposition, and to protest against the continuance of the war system [great cheering].

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. JOHN MASON then rose to move the next resolution. He considered that, if the working-men of the country had been silent—if they had allowed a letter such as that of the Duke of Wellington to pass without a strong expression of opinion, they would have been guilty of a great dereliction of duty. What had the working people, the manufacturer, the tradesman, gained by the wars of the aristocracy of England, by the continental wars? What had they gained by their struggles to repress and check the tide of liberty in America but the imposition of a monstrous and permanent debt? Let them look at the cost of former wars, which had mortgaged the prosperity of the country and the future abilities and industry of future generations. Let them calmly consider that the war ending 1679 imposed a permanent debt on this country of twenty-one millions; in 1712 another of forty-three millions was imposed; in 1737 another of forty-six millions; in the war ending 1756 another of a hundred and fourteen millions; in 1776 a hundred and thirty-nine millions were contributed; and between 1793 and 1815, the close of the war with France, eight hundred and fifty millions of debt was contracted, besides, be it remembered, what was expended during that period [hear], all employed in the destruction of two hundred millions of the best of human lives; for war sought not the old nor the decrepit, but the young, the strong, and the healthy. That was the consequence; and it now became the question whether they would be parties to a continuance of the system. Let them take into consideration, also, the nature of the Duke's letter, and ask themselves why the apprehension which animated him was never known before? In his (Mr. Mason's) opinion, it was a great and deep reproach to the Duke himself, to the Cabinets in existence at the time of the war, and to all Cabinets since. What were they apprehensive of, if they had not inflicted wrong? [cheers]. It was not by raising fortresses along their coasts that they would succeed in repelling an injured people. It was due to that people that full restitution should be made to them by the people of England of all in which they had been injured [cheers]. After expressing his opinion that the increase was merely sought for to support the many scions of nobility in the land, who wished to feed upon the people's industry, Mr. Mason concluded amidst loud cheers.

Councillor COLLINS briefly seconded the motion, which was then put and carried amidst applause.

Mr. ARTHUR O'NEILL (minister) then moved the next resolution. There were not, he remarked, many in Birmingham who were afraid of invasion; and there were few, he believed, throughout the country. He was of opinion, that the Duke of Wellington's letter would never have seen the light, unless the Government had purposes to serve by its publication; but there was one passage in it which called for their attention. Steam, said the Duke, had destroyed their insular position. Steam, said he (Mr. O'Neill), was also their defence and protection. It had carried their wishes, their commerce, their correspondence—it had brought their brethren of mankind nearer them, and carried liberty and civilization in its train [cheers]. With the recent freedom in commerce, it had become the link that bound nations together in peace, teaching them that they were friends and brethren—mutual customers—neighbours,

whose duty and interest it was to help each other [renewed cheers]. The Duke knew nothing of that great principle; his only hope of protection was in brute force. The nation was making rapid strides in the means of defence, by freedom of trade and the spirit of reform. Enlightenment was spreading over the land; men were buying their little freeholds, and obtaining a voice in the representation, and making them heard where for ages lords ruled. Nothing could stem that tide; but an endeavour might be made to check it. In former times the cry of invasion checked, for a time, the stream of liberty; but the cry of "Wolf, wolf!" would not scare them now, more especially when they considered that, in consequence of that deeply-laid plot, 15s. out of every £1 the poor man got went to pay taxes. Therefore it was that they must determine that commerce should increase, and their army decrease. That commerce had been set free, let them also set their industry at liberty from those other unnecessary and dangerous burdens which press upon it [hear, and cheers]. He rejoiced that the Duke of Wellington's letter had been published, because it gave the people of this country an opportunity of speaking out upon the subject, and of sending forth a voice to the people of France, conveying the assurance of feelings of sympathy, respect, and esteem [cheers]. More, he believed that the ultimate result would be, that as the Ministry had demanded more from them, they should insist that less should be given [renewed cheers]. It was very good to talk of national defences; but what had the poor man to defend? Give him equal rights, and no foe would dare to place his foot upon the soil. In the end, the Government would find that if they attacked the people in one point, the people would attack them in ten. In conclusion, Mr. O'Neill concluded by reading the petition.

Mr. J. C. FERRY seconded the resolution, which was carried, and the petition adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for the gratuitous use of the hall, and to the Chairman for presiding, the meeting separated.

Meetings to petition Parliament against any addition to the existing naval and military forces, the enrolment of the militia, or the establishment of additional fortresses, have been held at Derby, Dreglington, Bridgewater, Exeter, Rotherham, Preston, Ipswich, &c. At most of these meetings a resolution has been carried, calling upon Parliament to take steps to provide for the settlement, by arbitration, of all disputes between the British and other Governments, without recourse to arms. At the Exeter meeting, a friendly address to the citizens of Paris, and of France generally, was adopted. At the Ipswich meeting, M. de St. Felix, having obtained the permission of the Chair, said, as a foreigner and a Frenchman, he begged leave to express his feelings on the subject:—

The French people did not think at all of invading England. There were in France, as perhaps in England, many young men who did not like to get their food by work. They were what were called *flaneurs*. They liked war because they supposed it was a sort of military promenade: they were mistaken. Except those young men, the Government and the people—the good-sense people who were accustomed to transact business with the English, and to receive them into their families, and knew them a great deal better than they were known thirty years ago—did not wish for war. The words, "Invasion by surprise," appeared in France so ridiculous, that they had composed quadrilles, called "The Invasion of England;" so the invasion would go to the sound of the violin in dancing [laughter]. Now, why should the French declare war against England? Why should they? Was it as enemies? There were no people in the world who were more connected with each other in business transactions than France and England.

The number who have signed the Leeds petition on the national defences is about 20,000.

INCREASE OF MENDICANCY.—Everybody must have observed the increase of mendicancy in the metropolis. It is not a very agreeable topic to talk about, but cannot be easily forgotten while the living subjects obtrude themselves so numerously and so energetically on one's notice. The great thoroughfares "are alive" with beggars. To be sure the poor creatures are in motion, like mites in a cheese; for the policeman's "Move on" just prevents them from absolutely blockading the pavement. But it is only a hideous mockery of life and business. You see an ill-clad wretch before you, walking on, as if work, engagements, a home, a family, hope and comfort, were in prospect. The instant you come up to him, he turns round with some form of entreaty or complaint; and then you see he is a homeless, friendless, placeless outcast, without aim or hope in existence. Then there are wretched women with infants in their arms, or children at their sides, the lame, the maimed, the diseased, young women, little girls, and every class of suffering, except, to the best of our observation, the aged. No small proportion betray their Celtic origin in their accent, their costume, and, it must be added, their winning address. Some affect to sell picture books, or flowers, real or artificial according to the season, or anything that may disguise their vocation; or they swarm around you asking for tickets to some benevolent association, the tickets being as much a pretence as the flowers. The most miserable feature of the case is, that many look as if they had seen better days. Others, indeed, to all appearance, have never been anything better than they are. One sad thought, however, embraces the whole class; and that is, how quickly such poor creatures must pass to the grave.—*Times*.

THE WELSH NEWSPAPER PRESS, AND THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS ON EDUCATION.—In all the Welsh papers, both Whig and Tory, we find correspondence *ad infinitum*, invariably and unequivocally condemning them. The Welsh magazines (those of them which have spoken at all) have followed in the same strain. The storm does not abate; on the contrary, it increases—gathers strength—and promises, ere many weeks are over our heads, to present a most formidable appearance. The more conversant the Welsh people become with the reports, the deeper their indignation becomes. Our columns of this day contain a large amount of correspondence on the subject; in fact, we are not able to insert one-half the matter that has been sent to us. The agitation is now beginning to take a practical shape. Public meetings are about being held in various parts of the country; and we have no hesitation in predicting that before many weeks are past, the whole country will have spoken out, and that one universal shout of indignation will be made; which will make Dr. Shuttleworth and his party to tremble, and convince them of the utter impracticability and sheer folly of attempting to establish any system of State education in Wales.—*Principality*.

LEAGUE OF BROTHERHOOD.

MEETING AT LEICESTER.—On Monday afternoon last, Elihu Burritt, the celebrated American linguist and missionary of peace principles, passed through Leicester, on his way to Leeds, where he had to attend a public meeting, and took the opportunity to meet a few friends of peace at the Town Hall Library. There was a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen present, the library being pretty well filled by members of the various denominations in the town, including, of course, many of the Society of Friends. Amongst those present were, Revds. Dr. G. Legge, S. Kay, S. Wigg, J. Goadby, T. Stevenson, J. Bloodworth; and Messrs. T. Burgess, A. Burgess, T. West, E. S. Ellis, J. Collier, W. N. Reeve, W. Latchmore, J. F. Winks, G. Stevenson, C. Candler, T. D. Paul, T. Corah, W. E. Hutchinson, G. Vicars, T. Vicars, —Ribley, &c. &c.

Mr. T. Burgess was called to the chair. Mr. Burritt said his object at the present time was simply to lay before the assembly a few facts relative to the formation of the League of Universal Brotherhood, that there might be a branch of the same society formed in Leicester. The League of Universal Brotherhood was an international association, and its constitution was expressed in the following pledge, which was signed by each one on becoming a member.

Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive to the best interests of mankind, I do hereby pledge myself never to enlist or enter any army or navy, or to yield any voluntary support or sanction to the preparation for, or prosecution of, any war, by whomsoever or for whatsoever proposed, declared, or waged. And I do hereby associate myself with all persons, of whatever country, condition, or colour, who have signed, or shall hereafter sign, this pledge, in a LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD, whose object shall be to employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit and manifestations of war throughout the world—for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevents their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood—for the abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognise and respect the image of God and a human brother in every man, of whatever clime, colour, or condition of humanity.

The principles of the pledge were broad and radical, but they were not broader nor more radical than that rule laid down by the Divine Founder of the Christian religion, "Love thy neighbour as thyself" [applause]. Mr. Burritt then detailed to the meeting the results which had attended the formation of the League on both sides of the Atlantic, and the intention of its founders to form branch societies in every town and village where only a few persons could be found who were prepared to subscribe to the principle laid down in the pledge. This country was divided into districts, and there was a central committee consisting of delegates from those districts—as, for instance, Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham, for the Midland Counties—who would form a sort of executive. There had been societies formed in many of the principal towns, and one of the objects which they now had in view was for these towns to send addresses to towns in France in favour of peace principles, and thus originate a kindred feeling in that country. Addresses had already been sent from some towns—for instance, Norwich—and answers had been received breathing warmly the spirit of peace and fraternal friendship [applause]. At the present time the committee were engaged in London in getting up a friendly address to Paris, and he hoped they would obtain 500,000 signatures [applause]. Such means were calculated to do more good than thousands of tons of bullets [hear]. When the Oregon question was in dispute on the other side of the Atlantic, the friendly addresses from this country had the most beneficial effect in inducing a proper feeling on the subject among his countrymen [hear, hear]. After this address, some conversation ensued, and one or two questions were asked as to what was to be done in regard to defensive war. Mr. Burritt said he had purposely abstained from entering upon the consideration of the argument at all, because he could not expect to convince any one in the course of half an hour, or even an afternoon. It was a work of time. It was therefore best to leave it at present for those to sign whose minds were previously prepared, and at some future time, perhaps, he should be able to enter upon the general question. Mr. J. F. Winks then moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Burritt for his statement, and that the meeting expressed a hope that, at some future time, they might be enabled to hear Mr. Burritt more at length at a public meeting in Leicester. Mr. Bloodworth seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. At the close of the meeting several ladies and gentlemen attached their signatures to the pledge, preparatory towards forming in Leicester a branch of the League of Universal Brotherhood.—*Leicester Mercury*.

MEETING AT LEEDS.—On Tuesday evening (says the *Leeds Mercury*) the first annual meeting of the League of Universal Brotherhood for the counties of York and Lincoln, was held in the Music-hall, in this town. In addition to the interest which a meeting of this philanthropic society is ordinarily calculated to excite, in the present instance the feeling was considerably increased by the announcement that Mr. Joseph Sturge, the enlightened and popular candidate for the representation of Leeds at the late election; Mr. Elihu Burritt, of America, the learned and zealous advocate of the cause of Universal Brotherhood; and Mr. Henry Vincent, the eloquent champion of civil and religious liberty, were expected to attend; and long before the hour of meeting the Music-hall was crowded in every part to excess. Vast numbers continued to arrive long after the hall had been filled, and we believe we are correct when we say that thousands were unable to gain admission. Mr. Vincent was not able to be present. The Mayor (F. Carbutt, Esq.) occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed at great length and with much effect by Mr. Joseph Sturge, who was welcomed as "the real member for Leeds," and by Mr. Elihu Burritt. Mr. James Hotham then moved the adoption of a friendly address, to be signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting, to the inhabitants of Lille, in France. We regret that our limits will not permit of giving this interesting document in our present number. Mr. John Patterson seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. A committee was appointed to form a branch League in Leeds. Mr. Sturge read an address that had been received from the *Maire* of

Havre in answer to an address sent from Southampton to show the friendly feeling which existed in France towards the people of this country. The address was signed by thirty of the principal inhabitants of Havre.

SHEFFIELD.—A public meeting was held in the Friends' Meeting-house, Sheffield, on Thursday evening, to petition Parliament against any increase in our army or navy, on the plea of strengthening our national defences; and to adopt an address to the city of Strasburg, expressive of the desire for international amity which pervades this country. The meeting (says the *Independent*) was very numerous and enthusiastic. Edward Smith, Esq., took the chair, supported by the celebrated Elihu Burritt, the Rev. B. T. Stannus, the Rev. C. Larom, Mr. Stokes, of the Peace Society; Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Kitching, Mr. Oates, &c., &c. Most of these gentlemen addressed the meeting, and an address to the inhabitants of Strasburg, in France, was adopted with acclamation. Mr. Burritt said:—"I esteem it a privilege to be present on this occasion, and to find that your opposition to the policy of the Government is based on something deeper and more permanent than mere pecuniary considerations and the fear of taxation—on a living principle of friendship to your neighbours in France. I am very glad and grateful for this proposition to put yourselves in communication with a company in France. We propose to go on till every town shall be in communication with some town in France. In other words, we wish the people, the industrial people of England, to feel the pulse of the French heart, and ascertain whether it be true indeed, that there is beating there a latent sentiment of hostility to this community. I have read to you the response of Havre, to the address of one community in England; and recent facts in the French Parliament corroborate the belief that its sentiments are common to the French people. The Government has voluntarily proposed to reduce the military expenditure, and in the navy to strike off thirteen ships, and nearly 2,000 seamen. A few days ago, too, a peer of France, speaking the sentiments of the reform party, declared that they required the reduction of the army by 100,000 men" [cheers].

THE FACTORIES ACT.—It is a singular proof of the value set upon the short-time system by the operatives, that they are leaving mills where women and young people are employed to go to those where, by employing men only, the manufacturers are able to work 13 or 14 hours a day. Manufacturers are changing, though at great loss, the machinery which is most suitable for women, for such as can best be worked by men. These are some of the mischiefs which the best intentioned Government interference creates.—*Sheffield Independent*.

JEWISH GRATITUDE.—At a meeting of the Jewish congregation, held in this city, on Monday evening last, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Rev. W. Brock, for his able advocacy of the Jewish cause in a speech delivered by him at the Assembly-rooms, on the 18th inst.—*Norfolk News*.

BRECON.—On last Monday week a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Henry Griffiths, tutor of the Independent College, to provide measures to obtain a Normal School at Brecon, on the principle of receiving aid from Government. There were present Messrs. Henry Griffiths and Griffith Griffiths, Independent ministers, William Davies and John Rees, Wesleyan ministers, William Powell, Wm. Williams, and Mordecai Jones, Welsh Methodists; T. Protheroe Price, Wesleyan, Thomas Williams, Independent, John Lloyd and P. Lucas, M.D., Churchmen, and J. W. Evans, Baptist minister. Mr. Lloyd objected that the movement was in opposition to the present school, but Mr. H. Griffiths broadly asserted that two normal schools were scarcely sufficient for South Wales. Mr. T. Williams thought the movement *premature*, but Mr. Griffiths quickly proved that the sooner the better to set about a work so good. It was ultimately resolved to memorialise the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society to have one of the four contemplated normal schools located at Brecon as a most desirable locality. All the individuals present, who had been invited to attend by written circulars, were friends of Government interference and members of the present agency committee of the Normal School, except Mr. J. W. Evans, who opposed all the proceedings. We understand that if the Borough-road committee decline, that a direct application will be made to Government.—*From a Correspondent*.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN BROOKS.—A meeting of Free-traders took place at Bolton, on Wednesday, to present a piece of plate to Mr. Brooks, for his conduct at the late election. Mr. Cobden was present, and made a speech. He admitted that he had never known Bolton more depressed, even during the reign of the corn-laws, than now; but he would not allow this to be charged against free-trade: at least it had been the means of feeding 5,000,000, who would otherwise have been starved. If the corn-laws had not been relaxed, America would not have altered her tariff as she had done, so as to admit our cloths. It was charged against Free-traders, that they had failed to convince the world; but it was surely rather hard to be called on to do in eighteen months abroad what it had taken twenty-five years to do at home.

MARINES EMPLOYED AFLOAT.—We understand that there will be a considerable addition made in the forthcoming navy estimates to the number of marines to be employed "afloat" for the year 1848-9.—*United Service Gazette*.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—A gentleman has recovered damages in the Edinburgh Small Debt Court from the North British Railway Company on account of a train not stopping, as advertised, at Portobello. The sheriff-substitute found the company liable to the pursuer in two guineas of damages, and one guinea and a penny of expenses.

PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS.—Orders have been received at the several police offices, that in all serious cases of committals, when the party injured is not bound over, or is unable to prosecute, all the depositions are to be sent to the Secretary of State, that the

same may be considered, and directions given for prosecution.

NATURAL GAS.—A person named Bunn, in the vicinity of West Bromwich, perceiving that a patch of ground within a field near to his own residence was sterile, had it bored down for a few yards, and upon inserting an iron pike, and applying a lighted candle, produced the singular spectacle of a continued gas-light in the middle of a field, entirely of spontaneous origin. He tried other ground nearer to his house, and at last within his own cellar, and found that there also the same appearance was presented. At length, having dug down about a yard, and put in some loose stones, and covered them with an impervious soil of marl and clay, he then inserted a pipe, and by other pipes brought it up into his own house and bed-chamber, and into his father's house thereto adjoining. He made himself four gas-branches, and found they were constantly supplied with a sufficient quantity of natural gas. Many persons, and among them the writer, during several months, saw this natural gas-light burning, and giving a good light. Mr. Bunn, jun., however, not only availed himself of this spontaneously-produced gas for the purposes of artificial light, but also of heat to warm the rooms during the day; and further, cook his breakfast and other food of the family.—*From a Correspondent*.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE, M.P., is, we are glad to say, in for a couple of good things, to wit—better health, and easier circumstances. Our correspondent writes, that Mr. Duncombe, "finding himself so much improved by his residence at Sidmouth, has made arrangements to continue in Blossom House, on the Esplanade, till May, by which time, it is to be hoped, he will be enabled to resume his Parliamentary duties."—*Exeter Times*. The health of Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., is so far impaired as to leave no hope that he will ever again be able to resume his seat in the House of Commons, of which for years he has been so prominent a Member.—*Morning Post*.

PETTY PERSECUTION.—A rumour has reached us that an intimation has been conveyed to the young men connected with the Early Closing Association that the Rev. F. Close and the Rev. J. Browne, will withdraw their patronage unless the Rev. A. M. Brown and the Rev. Mr. Calder—(both of whom denounced the act of petty tyranny perpetrated towards the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson)—are requested to resign their connexion with the Association. This is of a piece with the attempt made some time since by some of the Members of the Evangelical Alliance to pass a vote of censure upon Mr. Brown for the same "offence."—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

GLEANINGS.

A Dorchester correspondent sends us the following:—Epigram on my black horse, *Merry*, who, not contented with the living his own stall afforded, went in search of a good rick belonging to a neighbouring bishop:—

Still *Merry* whether living bare,
With just enough, and none to spare;
Still *Merry* whether in a stall,
With shelter, warmth, good food and all;
Still *Merry* whether he must be
Now the good rick he cannot see.

The Boy Jones, who seems destined to flourish in eternal youth, is no longer, according to the *Post*, in the Queen's service. This somewhat countenances the rumour that he is engaged by Bugeaud as a guide to Buckingham Palace.—*Jerroll's Newspaper*.

"A requisition," says the *Swansea Herald*, "is in course of signature, requesting the Mayor to convene a public meeting, to petition in favour of the cessation of all business in the post-office on Sunday." We find that similar measures have been taken in many country towns.

An old pensioner, named Jefferies, has taken legal steps to enforce his claim, as heir-at-law, to the whole parish of Westbury, near Barnstaple, Devon.

The *Boston Chronotype* states, that wild rice, said to be infinitely superior in taste, and far more nutritious than the rice of the southern states, has been found by the geological surveying corps in Iowa, where it grows abundantly.

The number of chargeable letters transmitted by post in 1839 was seventy-six millions; in 1847 it amounted to 322 millions.

The Directors of the Edinburgh City Mission have offered three prizes of £10, £5, and £3, for the best essays on the benefits, temporal and spiritual, from city missions, to be competed for only by working men.

A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.—An animated and amusing discussion took place at a recent meeting of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, in Edinburgh, as to whether it was desirable to substitute steel pens for quills in the hospital and out-door schools; but, in consideration of the "importance" of the subject, it was resolved to defer it till next meeting.

A correspondent of the *Suffolk Chronicle* puts the invasion question thus:—It required 150,000 French soldiers for some years to subdue a few savage tribes in Algeria; how many millions and how many lustres would be required for the conquest of England?

A correspondent of the *Birmingham Journal*, in his passport from Ravenna, found himself described thus:—"Manio Gamville, native of Fismian (an awful perversion of my name), professor of England, aged 21, &c., thus making me a native of—my surname, and my profession or calling to be—England!"

In Bristol and several other places some of the public clocks are provided with two minute-hands, for the purpose of distinguishing the local from the railway or London time.

The *Norwich Mercury* mentions that Wombwell's elephant, which was supposed to be more than a hundred years old, died of extreme age on Thursday week.

French engineers have been engaged to fling a suspension bridge over the Rhine at Cologne; the bridge will rest upon a single pillar in the middle of the river, and will cost about 150,000 thalers (£24,000).

We find the following rather puzzling advertisement in *Sly's African Journal* (Cape Town), Nov. 21:—"Miss Prudence Baxter, with Compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Port Natal, and begs to inform them, that she has taken up her Residence, for a short time, at Mr. Khat's, D'Urban, where she may be consulted any day from

8 till 4, on 'The Fashionable Follies of the Times,' for One Shilling each interview."

SCOTTISH SQUARE MEASURE.—A public dinner in Edinburgh had dwindled away to two guests, an Englishman and a Highland gentleman, who were each trying to prove the superiority of their native countries. Of course, at an argument of this kind, a Scotchman possesses, from constant practice, overwhelming advantages. The Highlandman's logic was so good that he beat his opponent on every point. At last the Englishman put a poser. "You will," he said, "at least admit that England is larger in extent than Scotland." "Certainly not," was the confident reply; "you see, sir, ours is a mountainous, yours is a flat country. Now if all our hills were rolled out flat, we should beat you by hundreds of square miles."—*Supplement to North British Advertiser*.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24, at Turnham-green, Mrs. JOHN FLETCHER, of a daughter.
Jan. 25, at St. Germain's-place, Blackheath, the wife of HULL TERRILL, Esq., of a son.
Jan. 28, in Billiter-square, the wife of EBENEZER SMITH, Esq., of a son.
Jan. 28, at Clayland's-road, Clapham-road, Mrs. FREDERIC DOULTON, of a daughter.
Jan. 30, at Queen-street-place, City, Mrs. ANGUS JENNINGS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 24, at the Independent Chapel, Grantham, by Mr. J. Barritt, minister, Mr. EDWARD TAYLOR to Miss S. PERRY, both of Grantham.

Jan. 24, at the Independent Chapel, Grantham, by Mr. J. Barritt, minister, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPPARD to MARY ANN GOODHARD, both of Woottonshire.

Jan. 25, at Hoxton Academy Chapel, by Mr. J. Rowland, minister, Mr. WILLIAM CROWTHORPE, of Cornhill, to Miss MARY ANN SOAR, second daughter of Mr. Soar, of Kingsland-road.

Jan. 24, at the Independent Chapel, Newark, by the pastor, Mr. H. L. Adams, Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, of Beckingham, to Miss ELIZA CROSSBY, of Coddington, in this county.

Jan. 25, at the Independent Chapel, Newark, by the pastor, Mr. H. L. Adams, Mr. CHARLES MOORE to Miss HANNAH FAIRWEATHER, both of Parliament-street, in this town.

Jan. 25, at the Independent Chapel, by Mr. W. Nicholls, minister, WILLIAM PALMER to SARAH BARTLETT.

Jan. 26, by Mr. C. M. Birrell, minister, Mr. W. W. EVANS, missionary, of Calcutta, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Mr. W. CRIBBIN, of Liverpool.

Jan. 27, by license, at the Vineyard Chapel, Bath, by Mr. James Taylor, minister, of Bristol, Mr. WILLIAM VERNON to Miss MAGUIRE, both of Glastonbury.

Jan. 28, at the Registrar's Office, Luton, Mr. HARPER TWELVETREES, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, to Miss MARY HUBBARD, of Hebdon-Bridge, Yorkshire, daughter of the late Mr. E. Hubbard, of Thrapstone, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 7, at 233, High-street, Glasgow, SUSANNA GILLIES, wife of Mr. G. Good, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. Gillies, Tavistock-street, London. She was a consistent member of the San-demanian congregation and church near half a century.

Jan. 23, at Fortseen, Mr. JOHN BIGWOOD, father of Mr. J. Bigwood, of Exeter, minister. His end was peace.

Jan. 23, in Bryanston-square, aged 73 years, H. WAYMOUTH, Esq.

Jan. 24, at her residence, Brunswick-street, Blackfriars, in her 93rd year, Mrs. MARTHA UPTON, relict of the late Mr. J. Upton, of Blackfriars, minister. Her powers of mind and body were preserved to her in an extraordinary degree, and her long and holy life terminated by a calm and peaceful end.

Jan. 25, at the house of his late father, JOHN CLEAR, Esq., of Basingbourne, for thirteen years deacon of the Independent church in that place.

Jan. 25, at Rochdale, in his 61st year, Mr. SAMUEL ASHWORTH, bookseller.

Jan. 25, at the house of her relative, Mr. Gayard, 3, Albion-place, Stoke Newington-road, in her 86th year, Mrs. MARY GOULDING, for many years in the house of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge.

Jan. 25, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Dennys, of Ampthill-square, in the 92nd year of her age, MARTHA LASCELLES, widow of the late Michael Lascelles, Esq., of Marsh-gate, Richmond, Surrey.

Jan. 27, aged 79 years, RICHARD WORSLEY, Esq., of Blandford, Dorset.

Jan. 27, at Hammersmith, Mr. JOHN BIRD, Baptist minister, late of Ampthill, Beds, aged 43.

Jan. 28, at Leamington, in the 67th year of his age, SAMUEL BLACK LOCKHART, Esq., late of her Majesty's Customs, Liverpool, and father of Dr. Lockhart, medical missionary at Shanghai, China.

Jan. 29, at 41, Balsall-square, Birmingham, aged 4 years and 3 months, the daughter of Mr. RICHARD HARRIS.

Jan. 30, aged 39, ELIZA, wife of Frederick BAINES, Esq., of Leeds and eldest daughter of the late W. Pinkie Paine, Esq., of Farnham Surrey.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, January 28.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Catholic Church of St. Augustine, Ramsgate.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

SPENCER, ROBERT, Saint Sidwell, Exeter, printer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

JENKINS, FRANCIS, Love-lane, London, corn merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

ANTILL, PHILIP JAMES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine and spirit merchant, February 8, March 14: solicitors, Mr. P. H. Stanton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Meggison and Co., King's-road, London.

BARKER, THOMAS, Liverpool, licensed victualler, February 9.

MARCH 8: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Blake, London-wall, London; and Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

BROMLEY, JAMES, Kingston-upon-Hull, glass and china dealer, February 16, March 15: solicitors, Mr. J. Saxonby, Hull.

BURROWS, CHARLES, and PARKER, JOHN JOSEPH, Phoenix-wharf, City-road-basin, coal merchants, February 8, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Roche and Co., Upper Wellington-street, Strand.

COUSINS, CHARLES, Shepherd's-place, Grosvenor-square, corn merchant, February 10, March 18: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Flews, Old Jewry-chambers.

CRAYEN, WILLIAM, Birkenhead, road maker, February 15, March 3: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Messrs. Morecroft and Co., Liverpool.

ELLISON, THOMAS, Wellington-street, Bedfordshire, plumber, February 4, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Silvester, Great Dover-street, Southwark.

GADSBY, JOHN, Coventry, wine and spirit merchant, February 15, March 14: solicitors, Mr. E. A. Jackson, Coventry; and Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

GOUGH, EDWARD, Wem, Salop, druggist, February 15, March 14: solicitors, Messrs. Barker, Wem; and Messrs. Spurrier and Chaplin, Birmingham.

GREEN, ANTHONY, Saint Ives, Huntingdon, veterinary surgeon, February 3, March 13: solicitor, Mr. Grainger, Bucklersbury.

HUSBAND, HANNAH, Richmond, York, innkeeper, February 12 and 29: solicitors, Mr. Nixon, Clifford's-inn, London; Mr. Coulthard, Barnard Castle; and Messrs. Harle and Clark, Leeds.

March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Wright, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

PRICE, EDWARD, Leominster, Hereford, farmer, February 5.

March 11: solicitor, Mr. A. Ryland, Birmingham.

SHEDDON, HENRY, Brentford, corn dealer, February 4, March 25.

solicitors, Messrs. Hime and Robinson, Charter-house-square.

TURNER, JOSEPH, late of Newmarket, saddler, February 11.

March 10: solicitor, Mr. Burkett, Currier's-hall, London-wall.

WALTERS, JOSPH, Union-street, Southwark, bottle merchant, February 8, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Dean and Co., St. Swithin's-lane.

WATSON, JOHN WILLIAM, Shrewsbury, scrivener, February 12.

March 11: solicitors, Messrs. T. R. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WATSON, BARNARD LINDSAY, Bathwick, Bath, hotel keeper, February 11, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Hellings, Bath.

WHITE, JOHN, Shrewsbury, auctioneer, February 17, March 9:

solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knowles, Birmingham.

YOUNGMAN, SAMUEL WOOD, Norwood, wine merchant, February 4, March 25: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Co., Clement's-lane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BELL, JAMES, Haddington, engineer, January 31, February 21.

CALDWELL, FRANCIS, jun., Ardrossan, merchant, February 1 and 21.

GRANT, ROBERT, Lybster, merchant, February 2 and 23.

KAY, JAMES, late of Glasgow, February 8, March 7.

KIRK, THOMAS, Glasgow, engineer, February 5 and 26.

MICHELL, ALEXANDER, Paisley, singer, January 31, February 21.

MONTGOMERY, HENRY, Galashiels, manufacturer, February 3 and 22.

POLLOCK, NATHAN, Paisley, grocer, February 3, March 2.

SMITH, JOHN, Edinburgh, tailor, February 2 and 21.

WILKIE, JAMES, Uddington, plough manufacturer, February 4 and 24.

DIVIDENDS.

David Stuart, 6, Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, baker, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 29, and three following Saturdays—Francis Benton, Hornchurch, Essex, farmer, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—George Holditch, John Flint Holditch, and Edward Duncan Holditch, Bayside, Southwark, cider merchants, first div. of 3s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Benjamin Wade, of the Strand, tailor, second div. of 3s. 3d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Charles William Graham, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, first div. of 10d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—William Ray, William Mortimer, and Edward Fletcher, Bury, brass and iron founders, first div. of 8s. 5d.; payable at 72, George-street, Manchester, February 1, and any following Tuesday—Robert Stockdale, 6, Crosby-square, City, merchant, div. of 1d. and 13-16ths of a penny; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, February 3, and any Thursday.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Independent Chapel, Kingswinford.

Providence Chapel, Rugeley.

Bethlehem Chapel, Bradwell, Derbyshire.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

HALL, JOHN, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer.

HOLLAND, GEORGE, Portway, licensed victualler.

STRINGER, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

BAGNALL, WILLIAM, Burslem, grocer, February 19, March 14; solicitors, Mr. W. Harding, Burslem; and Messrs. Spencer and Hollings, Birmingham.

BARRETT, WILLIAM PIKE, 7, Palace-row, New-road, ironmonger, February 11, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

BENTLETT, JOHN, East Peckham, grocer, February 7, March 21: solicitor, Mr. J. M. Dods, 102, St. Martin's-lane.

BUMBY, JOHN, Manchester, cattle dealer, February 14, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. E. Lees, Manchester.

CRIZZELL, JOHN, Deptford, builder, February 7, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Atkins and Andrews, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

CLAYTON, JOHN, 1, Crown-court, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman, February 10, March 17: solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside.

CRADOCK, GEORGE, Darlington, ropemaker, February 15, March 10: solicitors, Mr. A. Burn, 14, Great Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons, London; and Mr. A. T. Stevenson, Darlington.

CROSS, HENRY, Kirton, farmer, February 8, March 8: solicitor, Mr. Kirk, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

FOX, THOMAS, RIPPON, GEORGE, WAWN, CHRISTOPHER ARENHEAD, and LISHMAN, WILLIAM, West Cornforth and Thruslington, Durham, limeburners, February 11, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., 25, Old Fish-street, Doctors' Commons, London; and Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FRETWELL, ROBERT ROWELL, late of Staple-inn and Liverpool, but now of St. Martin, Jersey, and of Greenwich, ship owner, February 16, March 16: solicitor, Mr. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street.

KERNOT, CHARLES MIDDLETON, West Cowes, chemist, February 8, March 9: solicitor, Mr. Cattlin, Ely-place, Holborn.

KING, ALFRED, Oxford, timber merchant, February 10, March 25: solicitor, Mr. Ruck, Mincing-lane.

LUKER, THOMAS, late of Farringdon, but now of Great Coxwell, innkeeper, February 8, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Crowley, Farringdon.

MOORE, JOHN GEORGE, and BAYLINS, HENRY, Norwich, warehousemen, February 11, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Wheatley, 3, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Miller and Son, Norwich.

O'DONNELL, now or late of Sydeney-street, Chelsea, bricklayer, February 11, March 14; solicitors, Messrs. Drucé and Sons, Billiter-square.

PARKER, JOSEPH, Blackburn, February 14, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Parry and Co., Temple, London; Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Neville and Co., Blackburn.

PICO, JASON, Fulbourn, grocer, February 8, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Bedford-row.

RAND, JAMES, Preston, provision dealer, February 10, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Mayhew and Co., 26, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London; and Messrs. W. Blackhurst and Son, Preston.

SERGEANT, SAMUEL BENNY, Callington, attorney at law, February 10, March 8: solicitors, Mr. G. Snell, Callington; Mr. J. Stogden, Exeter; and Mr. J. E. Fox, 40, Finsbury-circus, London.

SHEPARD, JOHN, Shirley, common brewer, February 11, March 14: solicitors, Messrs. Walker and Gridley, 3, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury; and Messrs. Deacon and Long, Southampton.

SPENCER, ROBERT, St. Sidwell, Exeter, printer, February 15, March 14: solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Pitts, Exeter; and Mr. W. Harris, Lincoln's-inn, London.

STAR, WILLIAM, Lynn, currier, February 10, March 25: solicitor, Mr. Haslam, 8, Cophall-court.

THOMPSON, JOHN, Sheffield, licensed victualler, February 18, March 17: solicitors, Mr. Moss, Sergeant's-inn, London; and Mr. Tootit, Barnstaple.

TUCKER, JOHN, Tavistock and Plymouth, attorney, February 15, March 14: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogden, Exeter; and Messrs. Keddell and Co., Lime-street, London.

WYATT, WILLIAM, Banbury, coachmaker, February 10, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. W. and H. I. Sharp, 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane; and Mr. Francillon, Banbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BURNS, THOMAS, Edinburgh, writer to the signet, February 4 and 25.

BLAIR, JOHN, Paisley, manufacturer, February 3 and 24.

CAY, ALBERT, Edinburgh, stockbroker, February 7 and 20.

COUPAR, ALEXANDER, sen., St. Andrew's, shoemaker, February 9, March 1.

HALL, DAVID, Newmains, merchant, February 9, March 8.

INGLIS, JOHN, Edinburgh, leather factor, February 10, March 3.

MOFFATT, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchant, February 4 and 25.

PEBBLES, JOHN GIBSON, Glasgow, commission agent, February 12 and 24.

ROSS, JAMES, late of Edinburgh, commission agent, February 4 and 25.

DIVIDENDS.

Joseph Widdowson Welborne, 38, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, silk mercer, first div. of 3s.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, on February 5, and two following Saturdays—James Spalding, Cambridge ironmonger, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—Thomas Williams, Fenchurch-street, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—Alfred Fielder, Alton, Hants, brewer, third div. of 4d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—Richard Law, Portland-row, Surrey, pawnbroker, first div. of 3s.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—Joseph Else, and William Dixon, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn millers, a first and second div. of 3s. 10d. on the joint estate, and a further div. of 1s. 7d. upon the separate estate of Joseph Else; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on any Tuesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	88 ¹	89 ¹	89 ¹	89 ¹	89 ¹	89
Ditto for Account ..	88 ¹	89 ¹	88 ¹	89 ¹	89 ¹	89 ¹
3 percents Reduced..	89 ¹	89 ¹	90	89 ¹	89 ¹	89 ¹
New 3d. percent.....	90	90 ¹				
Long Annuities	9	8 ¹	9	9	9	9
Bank Stock.....	200 ⁴	201	202	202	200	200
India Stock.....	239	239	242	241	240	232
Exchequer Bills	27 p	32 p	36 p	35 p	30 p	26 p
India Bonds	23 p	—	22 p	—	20 p	26 p

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	—	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall	58	London and Greenwich	8 ¹
Bristol and Exeter	65	Lancashire and Yorkshire	76
Eastern Counties	16	Midland Counties	114
Eastern Union	—	Ditto £40 Shares	44 ¹
Edinburgh and Glasgow	29 ¹	Manchester and Birmingham	88
Great North of England	25	Midland and Derby	91 ¹
Great Western	103	North British	27
Ditto Half	60	South Eastern and Dover	30
Ditto Fifths	23 ¹	South Western	55
London & North-Western	152	York and Newcastle	34 ¹
Ditto Quarter Shares	34 ¹	London and Brighton	77

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 31.

The supply of English Wheat to-day was very moderate, and the Market dull for all but the best dry qualities, which fully maintained last Monday's prices. In Foreign Wheat and Flour there was not much doing, but neither could be bought on lower terms. Fine malting Barley was scarce, and is dearer, but in grinding sorts no improvement of price. Malt rather dearer. Grey Peas were in demand, fine samples being wanted for seed. Boiling Peas and Beans held much the same. Owing to the severe frost the arrivals of Foreign Oats were very short, and having few fresh in from Ireland or coastwise, good qualities were held at rather higher prices, which made our buyers hold off. Linseed Cakes ready sale. In Cloverseds hardly any thing yet doing, either in red or white. The current prices as under.

Wheat, Red	42 to 50	Peas, Hog</
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DR. CHEYNE'S COUGH AND PULMONIC LOZENGES.
THESE LOZENGES are the most pleasant and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of Coughs. To those who are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, or a redundancy of phlegm, they give instant relief, by causing free expectoration. They arrest, in its incipient stages, that fearful result of our variable atmosphere—consumption; and for diseases of the pulmonary organs, a more safe and salutary remedy cannot be applied. For aged persons they are invaluable; and none, whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold, ought to be without them. They afford relief in every case of cough, and, where there is no physical disorganization, they will effect a cure.

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Many persons suffer greatly from the irritation produced on the mucous membranes of the Trachea, the Bronchial vessels, and the air-cells of the lungs, by the inhalation of cold, damp, or foggy atmospheres. These membranes are far more sensitive in some persons than in others. Hence, under sudden alternations of heat and cold, or on the approach of the slightest change in the external air, a tickling, painful cough, and laboured respiration, is sure to ensue, and if neglected, to prove fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges will prove of eminent service, strengthening the lungs to resist the effect of sudden changes, by blunting the acrimony of the humours, and by allaying the irritation which produces that painful spasmodic effort, familiarly termed coughing.

HOARSENESS.

This most unpleasant, painful, and disqualifying result of taking cold, may be removed by the use, even for a short time, of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. Hence, public speakers, singers, &c., will find them of peculiar advantage.

ASTHMA.

This painful disease of the lungs may be greatly mitigated in its effects by the use of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. In cases of moist asthma, they will prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration; and in cases of dry, or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented, or most materially relieved.

TO ATTENDANTS ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Nothing can be more annoying to a congregation than to have persons present in a place of worship who are afflicted with a noisy, harassing cough. It is most distressing to the individual afflicted, and his attempts to stifle it often increase the irritation and the pain; while to those who conduct the worship it is a cause of conceivable embarrassment, and of great nervous excitement. All these inconveniences may at once be obviated by persons furnishing themselves with a few of Dr. Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges.

TO PERSONS IN GENERAL.

Few individuals seem aware of the vast importance of checking a cough in its incipient stages. That which at first would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs, acrid humours increase, and even powerful medicines fail to appease the cough. Here the value and importance of Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges is most apparent. By their use a check will at once be given to the progress of disease. The irritation being allayed, and free expectoration being promoted, the various membranes will speedily resume their wonted tone; and those fatal diseases, of which a slight cough is but too often the forerunner, may be averted. No person ought to be without a remedy that is at the same time portable, agreeable, and efficacious. A couple of these Lozenges placed in the mouth, when going into either a cold or heated atmosphere, or as soon as the slightest tickling in the throat and fauces is experienced, would prevent a vast amount of pain and inconvenience. One important principle in Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges is, that they may be taken without any fear of disordering the stomach. On the contrary, they operate as a tonic and materially strengthen the digestive organs.

CAUTION.—As a variety of Lozenges, Wafers, and Tablets are advertised, containing ingredients of an injurious nature, the Public are particularly requested to ask for "Dr. Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges," and to observe that the words, "Dr. Cheyne's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp, which, with Directions for Use, is

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. Sutton, 10, Bow Church-yard; Barlays, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Dietrichsen and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby, 95, Bishopsgate-street Without; Johnstone, 68, Cornhill; and by at least one agent in every part of the United Kingdom.

TO THE LADIES.

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, hooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the Queen.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Henderbourn, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pittfield-street, Hoxton Old-town; C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New-town; Osborne, Bishopsgate-street-Tuck, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, High-street, Stepney; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkington, Edgware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Leare, Peckham; Wilmott, Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington Towersey; Glasshouse-street, Regent-street; Trout, 222, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewdar, Cropley-street, New North road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c. also by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON and BARKER," on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, which gives Relief on the First Application. Paul's Every Man's Friend (Corns Plaster) is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine Venders in town and country. The genuine has the name of "John Fox" on the Government stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton, Bow-churchyard; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Trout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Medicine Venders in every town in England.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—Tea, Coffee, Sago, Tapioca, Rice, Arrowroot, &c., are in many instances below the cost of importation, affording families and large consumers an excellent opportunity to get in their Stock. The strong useful Congou at 3s. 2d. per lb., and the Fine Hyson at 3s. 8d. per lb., will be found, from their excellent quality, well worth attention.

BLACK TEA.
Per lb. Soluble Cocoa, in 1lb
s. d. s. d. packets 0 6d
Good sound Congou. 2 10 to 3 0 GREEN TEA.
Strong useful Congou 3 2 Per lb.
Fine Congou Pekoe, Souchong flavour. 3 6 s. d. s. d.
Finest Congou imported 4 0 Good Twankay to Hyson kind. 3 0 to 3 4
COFFEE. Genuine Hyson 3 6
Common Coffee 0 8 to 0 10 Fine Hyson, recommended 3 8
Finest Ceylon 0 11 Very fine Hyson 4 8
Plantation ditto 1 1 to 1 3 Superfine Hyson 5 0
Finest Costa Rica 1 4 Strong Gunpowder. 4 0 to 4 4
Choice old Mocha; this is the finest Fine Gunpowder 4 8
imported 1 6 SPICES.
Finest Mace 6 9
Second quality, good. 5 6 to 6
Batavia Nutmegs 5 4
Ditto, finest picked 6 9
Amboyna Cloves 1 4 to 2
Bencoolen, finest 2 9
Finest Cinnamon 4 9
Second quality 4 6
Genuine mixed spice 3 6
Black heavy pepper. 0 11
Finest White Pepper 1 4
Long 1 2
Best Carolina Rice 0 4 Finest Pimento 0 7
Isinglass, best picked 1 6 Jamaica Ginger, best 2 4
Best Brown Candy 0 104 Ditto, good 1 6
New Mustard 0 54 Unbleached, finest 2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Finest Pearl Sago 0 24 per lb
Tapioca, good 0 5 —
Best Tapioca 0 6 —
Finest West Indi Arrowroot 0 10 —
Best Mustard, in tin foil 1 4 —
Best Carolina Rice 0 4 Isinglass, best picked 1 6
Best Brown Candy 0 104
New Mustard 0 54

The system of business adopted at this establishment obviates a difficulty to which families have long been subject, that of not being able to obtain raw and refined sugar at the same house. Our supplying these important articles and colonial produce, combined with the excellence of our teas and coffees, has obtained for us a large and increasing trade, a satisfactory proof that we were right in supposing that there was ample room for an establishment based on this principle,—not of selling a few, but every article at a small per centage on import prices. Terms, cash on delivery of goods. Orders from the country, if accompanied with a reference in London, a remittance on receipt of the goods will be sufficient.

The carts and vans of this establishment punctually deliver all goods as under, the orders for which families are respectfully requested to send at least one day previous to delivery. To the west-end, Islington, the Borough, the whole of London, and the city daily.

To Bayswater and Kensington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Chelsea and Brompton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To the east-end of London. Wapping, Shadwell, Poplar, Blackwall, Bow, and Stratford, every Thursday. To the suburbs one day each week.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES OF SURPASSING STRENGTH AND RICHNESS OF FLAVOUR.

JOHN CASSELL, of Abchurch-lane, London, is now making the most extensive arrangements for the purpose of supplying the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Coffees of the world's finest growths, upon terms ordinarily paid for very inferior descriptions. He is appointing Agents in every town and locality throughout the kingdom, who will be constantly supplied with fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, packed in lead upon scientific principles, in quantities of from two ounces to one pound, so as to preserve effectually its strength and aroma. A list of the Agents will shortly be published.

The difficulty of obtaining good Coffee has long been a source of complaint. While our continental neighbours have been well supplied with this article, the people of England have been badly supplied. JOHN CASSELL has determined that this state of things shall exist no longer: the Englishman and his family may henceforth be on a par with the Frenchman, and be able to obtain—if he only applies to the Agent of JOHN CASSELL—Coffees of surpassing richness, strength, and flavour. The following are the prices at which these Coffees are supplied:

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1, an excellent article 1s. 4d.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica 1s. 8d.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3; to every connoisseur in Coffee, this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of Jamaica and Turkey 2s. 0d.

OBSERVE.—Every packet of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee bears his signature, without which none is genuine.

TWO THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES.

These Coffees, both on account of quality and price, are certain to command a very large sale. Besides this, measures will be taken to make every family throughout the kingdom, as far as possible, acquainted with the fact, that they have the opportunity of purchasing articles of the qualities above stated, from an Agent in their own locality. It may be safely asserted, therefore, that few Agents are more desirable, to persons who wish to make a valuable addition to their business, than the sale of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffees. It will be seen that, independent of the Commission allowed, the general trade of the Agent is certain to be benefited by the number of new customers who will be attracted to his place of business, and in consequence of his name being kept before the public, by means of advertisements, &c., as the Agent for JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee.

Private individuals having a respectable connexion, will do well to obtain this Agency, as there is no trouble attending it, the Coffees being weighed and packed in lead, ready for delivery. Applications for terms, &c., must be made direct to JOHN CASSELL, Abchurch-lane, London.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE for INVALIDS.

Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S Nutritive, Health-Restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, and also by Chemists. This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has long been held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion; and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma it is much recommended.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN.

THE AGENCY OF THE BRITISH HONG KONG TEA COMPANY.—There is scarcely any Agency more advantageous to respectable Tradesmen, than that of this Company's Teas and Coffees. For, first, the quality of the goods is such as invariably to secure a good demand; hence a respectable income. Secondly, the general business of the Agent is sure to be beneficially influenced, as the Company advertise their Agents, as well as furnish them with a plentiful supply of Bills and Circulars, upon which the Agent's name is printed, and by the circulation of which the Agent's connexion will be greatly extended. All applications for Agencies to be made direct to the Company's Establishment, Budge-row, London.

No. 50, BOROUGH
(Near London-bridge).

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS have the honour to point out to their respected connexion throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, and the PUBLIC generally, these descriptions of TEA which, in their opinion, now offer THE BEST VALUE for general use.

The recent commercial emergency having forced upon the market an extensive supply, N. and W. are enabled to offer RIPE SOUTH CHONG CONGOU TEA at 3s. 9d. per lb., and STRONG PEKOE-FLAVOURED CONGOU at 3s. 11d. per lb.

They select from their GREEN TEAS, and recommend a TRUE HYSON at 4s. 3d. per lb., and GUNPOWDER, strong and fresh flavour, at 5s. per lb.

Newsom and Williams, following the practice of their predecessors for more than a CENTURY, do not limit their stock of tea to the useful and economical kinds, but take a pride and pleasure in submitting to their customers those rare and delicate descriptions which are suited to the wealthy, and will be appreciated by connoisseurs, and by those who have enjoyed the luxurious and costly TEAS known as "PRESENTS" in the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES.

Purchasers of original packages, varying in weight from 14 lbs. to 84 lbs., receive the usual trade allowance of overweight.

TERMS—CASH.

NEWSOM and WILLIAMS, 50, BOROUGH (NEAR LONDON-BRIDGE RAILWAY STATION).

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegancies of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished.	0 15 0	each, to 1 3 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0	.. 4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0	.. 5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0	.. 1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1 1 0	.. 1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2 0 0	.. 3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3 4 0	.. 3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2 15 0	.. 3 15 0
Mahogany low tables, French polished	2 11 0	.. 3 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0	.. 4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0	.. 3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarettes and trays, complete, French polished	4 12 0	.. 5 15
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3 12 6	..

March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Wright, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

PRICE, EDWARD, Leominster, Hereford, farmer, February 5, March 11: solicitor, Mr. A. Ryland, Birmingham.

SHELDON, HENRY, Brentford, corn dealer, February 4, March 25: solicitors, Messrs. Hime and Robinson, Charter-house-square.

TURNER, JOSEPH, late of Newmarket, saddler, February 11, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Burkett, Currier's-hall, London-wall.

WALTERS, JOSEPH, Union-street, Southwark, bottle merchant, February 8, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Dean and Co., St. Swithin's-lane.

WATSON, JOHN WILLIAM, Shrewsbury, scrivener, February 12, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. T. R. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WATSON, BARNARD LINDSAY, Bathwick, Bath, hotel keeper, February 11, March 10: solicitor, Mr. Hellings, Bath.

WHITE, JOHN, Shrewsbury, auctioneer, February 17, March 9: solicitors, Messrs. Mottersham and Knowles, Birmingham.

YOUNGMAN, SAMUEL WOOD, Norwood, wine merchant, February 4, March 25: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Co., Clement's-lane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BELL, JAMES, Haddington, engineer, January 31, February 21.

CALDWELL, FRANCIS, jun., Ardrossan, merchant, February 1 and 21.

GRANT, ROBERT, Lybster, merchant, February 2 and 23.

KAY, JAMES, late of Glasgow, February 8, March 7.

KIRK, THOMAS, Glasgow, engineer, February 5 and 26.

MITCHELL, ALEXANDER, Paisley, singer, January 31, February 21.

MONTETH, HENRY, Galashiels, manufacturer, February 3 and 22.

POLLOCK, NATHAN, Paisley, grocer, February 3, March 2.

SMITH, JOHN, Edinburgh, tailor, February 2 and 21.

WILKIE, JAMES, Uddington, plough manufacturer, February 4 and 24.

DIVIDENDS.

DAVID STUART, 6, Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, baker, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, January 29, and three following Saturdays—FRANCIS BENTON, Hornchurch, Essex, farmer, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—GEORGE HOLDITCH, JOHN FLINT HOLDITCH, and EDWARD DUNCAN HOLDITCH, Bankside, Southwark, cider merchants, first div. of 3s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—BENJAMIN WADE, of the Strand, tailor, second div. of 2s. 3d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—CHARLES WILLIAM GRAHAM, KING'S ARMS-YARD, COLEMAN-STREET, first div. of 10d.; at 8, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—WILLIAM RAY, WILLIAM MORTIMER, and EDWARD FLETCHER, Bury, brass and iron founders, first div. of 8s. 5d.; payable at 72, George-street, Manchester, February 1, and any following Tuesday—ROBERT STOCKDALE, 6, CROSHY-SQUARE, CITY, merchant, div. of 1d. and 13-16ths of a penny; at 9, KING'S ARMS-YARD, Moorgate-street, February 3, and any Thursday.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Independent Chapel, King's-winford.

Providence Chapel, Rugeley.

Bethlehem Chapel, Bradwell, Derbyshire.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNOUNCED.

HALL, JOHN, COVENTRY, ribbon manufacturer.

HOLLAND, GEORGE, Portway, licensed victualler.

STRINGER, JOHN, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

BAGNALL, WILLIAM, Burslem, grocer, February 19, March 14: solicitors, Mr. W. Hardinge, Burslem; and Messrs. Spencer and Rollings, Birmingham.

BARRETT, WILLIAM PIKE, 7, Palace-row, New-road, ironmonger, February 11, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

BENTLEY, JOHN, East Peckham, grocer, February 7, March 21: solicitor, Mr. J. M. Dods, 102, St. Martin's-lane.

BUMBY, JOHN, Manchester, cattle dealer, February 11, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. E. Lees, Manchester.

CEZZELI, JOHN, Deptford, builder, February 7, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Atkins and Andrews, White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

CLAYTON, JOHN, 1, Crown-court, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman, February 10, March 17: solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside.

CRADOCK, GEORGE, Darlington, ropemaker, February 15, March 10: solicitors, Mr. A. Burn, 14, Great Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons, London; and Mr. A. T. Stevenson, Darlington.

CROSS, HENRY, Kirton, farmer, February 8, March 8: solicitor, Mr. Kirk, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.

FOX, THOMAS, RIPPEN, GEORGE, WAWN, CHRISTOPHER AREN-HEAD, and LISHMAN, WILLIAM, West Cornforth and Thringstone, Durham, limeburners, February 11, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., 25, Old Fish-street, Doctors' Commons, London; and Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FRETWELL, ROBERT ROWELL, late of Staple-inn and Liverpool, but now of St. Martin, Jersey, and of Greenwich, ship owner, February 16, March 16: solicitor, Mr. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street.

KERNOT, CHARLES MIDDLETON, West Cowes, chemist, February 8, March 9: solicitor, Mr. Cattlin, Ely-place, Holborn.

KING, ALFRED, OXFORD, timber merchant, February 10, March 25: solicitor, Mr. Ruck, Mincing-lane.

LUKER, THOMAS, late of Farringdon, but now of Great Coxwell, innkeeper, February 8, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Crowdy, Farringdon.

MOOR, JOHN GEORGE, and BAYLISS, HENRY, Norwich, warehousemen, February 11, March 10: solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Wheatley, 3, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Miller and Son, Norwich.

O'DONNELL, now or late of Sydney-street, Chelsea, bricklayer, February 11, March 11: solicitors, Messrs. Druce and Sons, Billiter-square.

PARKER, JOSEPH, Blackburn, February 11, March 6: solicitors, Messrs. Parry and Co., Temple, London; Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Neville and Co., Blackburn.

PIGO, JASON, Fulbourn, grocer, February 8, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Bedford-row.

RAND, JAMES, Preston, provision dealer, February 10, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Mayhew and Co., 26, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London; and Messrs. W. Blackhurst and Son, Preston.

SERGEANT, SAMUEL BENNY, Callington, attorney at law, February 10, March 8: solicitors, Mr. G. Snell, Callington; Mr. J. Stogden, Exeter; and Mr. J. E. Fox, 40, Finsbury-circus, London.

SHEPPARD, JOHN, Shirley, common brewer, February 11, March 14: solicitors, Messrs. Walker and Gridley, 5, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury; and Messrs. Deacon and Long, Southampton.

SPENCER, ROBERT, ST. SIDWELL, EXETER, printer, February 15, March 14: solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Pitts, Exeter; and Mr. W. Harris, Lincoln's-inn, London.

STAR, WILLIAM, Lynn, currier, February 10, March 25: solicitor, Mr. Haslam, 8, Cophatton-court.

THOMSON, JOHN, SHEFFIELD, licensed victualler, February 18, March 17: solicitors, Mr. Moss, Sergeant's-inn, London; and Mr. Toottit, Barnsley.

TUCKER, JOHN, Tavistock and Plymouth, attorney, February 15, March 14: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogden, Exeter; and Messrs. Keddell and Co., Lime-street, London.

WYATT, WILLIAM, BANBURY, coachmaker, February 10, March 17: solicitors, Messrs. W. and H. L. Sharp, 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane; and Mr. Francillon, Banbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BURNS, THOMAS, Edinburgh, writer to the signet, February 4 and 25.

BLAIR, JOHN, Paisley, manufacturer, February 3 and 24.

CAY, ALBERT, Edinburgh, stockbroker, February 7 and 20.

COUPAR, ALEXANDER, sen., St. Andrew's, shoemaker, February 9, March 1.

HALL, DAVID, Newmains, merchant, February 9, March 8.

INGLIS, JOHN, Edinburgh, leather factor, February 10, March 3.

MOFFATT, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchant, February 4 and 25.

PEERLES, JOHN GIBSON, Glasgow, commission agent, February 12 and 24.

ROSS, JAMES, late of Edinburgh, commission agent, February 4 and 25.

DIVIDENDS.

JOSEPH WIDDOWSON WELBORNE, 38, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, silk mercer, first div. of 3s.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, on February 5, and two following Saturday—JAMES SPALDING, Cambridge ironmonger, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—THOMAS WILLIAMS, Fenchurch-street, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—ALFRED FIELDER, ALTON, Hants, brewer, third div. of 4d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—RICHARD LAW, Portland-row, Surrey, pawnbroker, first div. of 3s.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—JOSEPH ELSE, and WILLIAM DIXON, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, corn millers, first and second div. of 3s. 10d. on the joint estate, and a further div. of 1s. 7d. upon the separate estate of Joseph Else; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on any Tuesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Percent. Consols ..	88	89	89	89	89	89
Ditto for Account ..	88	89	89	88	89	89
3 per cent Reduced ..	89	89	90	89	89	89
New 3 per cent ..	90	90	90	90	90	90
Long Annuities ..	9	8	9	9	9	9
Bank Stock ..	200	201	202	202	200	200
India Stock ..	239	239	242	241	240	232
Exchequer Bills ..	27 p	32 p	36 p	35 p	30 p	26 p
India Bonds ..	23 p	—	22 p	—	20 p	26 p

RAILWAY SHARES.

BIRMINGHAM & GLOUCESTER	—	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall ..	52	London and Greenwich	82
Bristol and Exeter ..	65	Lancashire and Yorkshire	76
Eastern Counties ..	16	Midland Counties ..	114
Eastern Union ..	—	Ditto £40 Shares ..	41
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	—	Manchester and Birmingham ..	88
Great North of England ..	238	Midland and Derby ..	88
Great Western ..	103	Norfolk ..	91
Ditto Half ..	60	North British ..	27
Ditto Fifths ..	23	South Eastern and Dover ..	30
London and North-Western ..	152	South Western ..	55
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	31	York and Newcastle ..	31
London and Brighton ..	42	York and North Midland ..	77

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 31.

The supply of English Wheat to-day was very moderate, and the Market dull for all but the best dry qualities, which fully maintained last Monday's prices. In Foreign Wheat and Flour there was not much doing, but neither could be bought on lower terms. Fine malting Barley was scarce, and 1s. dearer, but in grinding sorts no improvement of price. Malt rather dearer. Grey Peas were in demand, fine samples being wanted for seed. Boiling Peas and Beans held much the same. Owing to the severe frost the arrival of Foreign Oats were very short, and having few fresh from Ireland or coastwise, good qualities were held at rather higher prices, which made our buyers hold off. Linseed Cakes ready sale. In Clovers hardy anything yet doing, either in red or white. The current prices as under.

Wheat, Red ..	42 to 50	Peas, Hog ..	38 to 41
Fine ..	43	Maple ..	40
White ..	42	Boilers ..	47
Fine ..	46	Beans, Ticks ..	31
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	42	Pigeon ..	40
Barley ..	25	Harrow ..	34
Malt ..	31	Oats, Feed ..	21
Malt, Ordinary ..	50	Fine ..	24
Pale ..	52	Poland ..	22
Rye ..	30	Potato	

DR. CHEYNE'S COUGH AND PULMONIC LOZENGES.
THESE LOZENGES are the most pleasant and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of Coughs. To those who are afflicted with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give instant relief, by causing free expectoration. They arrest, in its incipient stages, that fearful result of our variable atmosphere—consumption; and for diseases of the pulmonary organs, a more safe and salutary remedy cannot be applied. For aged persons they are invaluable; and none, whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold, ought to be without them. They afford relief in every case of cough, and, where there is no physical disorganization, they will effect a cure.

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Many persons suffer greatly from the irritation produced on the mucous membranes of the Trachea, the Bronchial vessels, and the air-cells of the lungs, by the inhalation of cold, damp, or foggy atmospheres. These membranes are far more sensitive in some persons than in others. Hence, under sudden alternations of heat and cold, or on the approach of the slightest change in the external air, a tickling, painful cough, and laboured respiration, is sure to ensue, and if neglected, to prove fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges will prove of eminent service, strengthening the lungs to resist the effect of sudden changes, by blunting the acrimony of the humours, and by allaying the irritation which produces that painful spasmodic effort, familiarly termed coughing.

HOARSENESS.

This most unpleasant, painful, and disqualifying result of taking cold, may be removed by the use, even for a short time, of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. Hence, public speakers, singers, &c., will find them of peculiar advantage.

ASTHMA.

This painful disease of the lungs may be greatly mitigated in its effects by the use of Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges. In cases of moist asthma, they will prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration; and in cases of dry, or nervous asthma, they will promote that degree of expectoration by which the painful coughing may be greatly prevented, or most materially relieved.

TO ATTENDANTS ON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Nothing can be more annoying to a congregation than to have persons present in a place of worship who are afflicted with a noisy, harassing cough. It is most distressing to the individual afflicted, and his attempts to stifle it often increase the irritation and the pain; while to those who conduct the worship it is a cause of inconceivable embarrassment, and of great nervous excitement. All these inconveniences may at once be obviated by persons furnishing themselves with a few of Dr. Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges.

TO PERSONS IN GENERAL.

Few individuals seem aware of the vast importance of checking a cough in its incipient stages. That which at first would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs, acid humours increase, and even powerful medicines fail to appease the cough. Here the value and importance of Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges is most apparent. By their use a check will at once be given to the progress of disease. The irritation being allayed, and free expectoration being promoted, the various membranes will speedily resume their wonted tone; and those fatal diseases, of which a slight cough is but too often the forerunner, may be averted. No person ought to be without a remedy that is at the same time portable, agreeable, and efficacious. A couple of these Lozenges placed in the mouth, when going into either a cold or heated atmosphere, or as soon as the slightest tickling in the throat and fauces is experienced, would prevent a vast amount of pain and inconvenience. One important principle in Dr. Cheyne's Lozenges is, that they may be taken without any fear of disordering the stomach. On the contrary, they operate as a tonic and materially strengthen the digestive organs.

CAUTION.—As a variety of Lozenges, Wafers, and Tablets are advertised, containing ingredients of an injurious nature, the Public are particularly requested to ask for "Dr. Cheyne's Cough and Pulmonic Lozenges," and to observe that the words, "Dr. Cheyne's Cough Lozenges," are engraved on the Government Stamp, which, with Directions for Use, is

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d. each.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. Sutton, 10, Bow Church-yard; Barlays, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Dietrichsen and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby, 95, Bishopsgate-street Without; Johnstone, 68, Cornhill; and by at least one agent in every part of the United Kingdom.

TO THE LADIES.

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, hooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Henderbourn, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pittfield-street, Hoxton Old Town; C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town; Osborne, Bishopsgate-street-Tuck, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, High-street, Stepney; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkinston, Edgware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Lesre, Peckham; Wilmot; Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington; Towersey, Glasshouse-street; Regent-street; Prout, 22, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewdar, Copley-street, New North road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c. &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c. also by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON and BARKER," on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, which gives Relief on the First Application. Paul's Every Man's Friend (Corn Plaster) is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine Venders in town and country. The genuine box has the name of "John Fox" on the Government stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton, Bow-churchyard; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Medicine Venders in every town in England.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—Tea, Coffe, Sago, Tapioca, Rice, Arrowroot, &c., are in many instances below the cost of importation, affording families and large consumers an excellent opportunity to get in their Stock. The strong useful Congou at 3s. 2d. per lb., and the Fine Hyson at 3s. 8d. per lb., will be found, from their excellent quality, well worth attention.

BLACK TEA.

Per lb.	s. d. s. d.	Soluble Cocoa, in 1lb packets.....	0 6d
Good sound Congou	2 10 to 3 0	GREEN TEA.	Per lb.
Strong useful Congou	3 2	Per lb.	s. d. s. d.
Fine Congou Pekoe, Souchong flavour	3 6	Good Twankay to Hyson kind.....	3 0 to 3 4
Finest Congou im- ported	4 0	Genuine Hyson	3 6

COFFEE.

Common Coffee	0 8 to 0 10	Superfine Hyson	5 0
Finest Ceylon	0 11	Strong Gunpowder	4 0 to 4 4
Plantation ditto	1 1 to 1 3	Fine Gunpowder	4 8
Finest Costa Rica	1 4	SPICES.	
Choice old Mocha; this is the finest imported	1 6	Finest Mace.....	6 9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Finest Pearl Sago	0 24 per lb	Second quality, good ..	5 6 to 6
Tapioca, good	0 5	Batavia Nutmegs ..	5 4
Best Tapioca	0 6	Ditto, finest picked ..	6 9
Finest West India		Amboyna Cloves	1 4 to 2
Arrowroot ..	0 10	Bencoolen, finest	2 9
Best Mustard, in tin foil	1 4	Finest Cinnamon	4 9
Best Carolina Rice	0 4	Second quality	4 6
Isinglass, best picked	1 6	Genuine mixed spice ..	3 6
Best Brown Candy	0 10	Black heavy pepper ..	0 11
New Mustard ..	0 54	Finest White Pepper ..	1 4
		Long	1 2
		Finest Pinon	0 7
		Jamaica Ginger, best ..	2 4
		Ditto, good	1 6
		Unbleached, finest ..	0 0

The system of business adopted at this establishment obviates a difficulty to which families have long been subject, that of not being able to obtain raw and refined sugar at the same house. Our supplying these important articles and colonial produce, combined with the excellence of our teas and coffees, has obtained for us a large and increasing trade, a satisfactory proof that we were right in supposing that there was ample room for an establishment based on this principle,—not of selling a few, but every article at a small per centage on import prices. Terms, cash on delivery of goods. Orders from the country, if accompanied with a reference in London, a remittance on receipt of the goods will be sufficient.

The carts and vans of this establishment punctually deliver all goods as under, the orders for which families are respectfully requested to send at least one day previous to delivery. To the West-end, Islington, the Borough, the whole of London, and the city daily.

To Bayswater and Kensington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Chelsea and Brompton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To the east-end of London, Wapping, Shadwell, Poplar, Blackwall, Bow, and Stratford, every Thursday. To the suburbs one day each week.

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JOHN CASSELL, of Abchurch-lane, London, is now making the most extensive arrangements for the purpose of supplying the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Coffees of the world's finest growths, upon terms ordinarily paid for very inferior descriptions. He is appointing Agents in every town and locality throughout the kingdom, who will be constantly supplied with fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, packed in lead upon scientific principles, in quantities of from two ounces to one pound, so as to preserve effectually its strength and aroma. A list of the Agents will shortly be published.

The difficulty of obtaining good Coffee has long been a source of complaint. While our continental neighbours have been well supplied with this article, the people of England have been badly supplied. JOHN CASSELL has determined that this state of things shall not exist longer; the Englishman and his family may henceforth be on a par with the Frenchman, and be able to obtain— if he only applies to the Agent of JOHN CASSELL—Coffees of surpassing richness, strength, and flavour. The following are the prices at which these Coffees are supplied:

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1, an excellent article

1s. 4d.

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OBSERVE.—Every packet of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee bears his signature, without which none is genuine.

TWO THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES.

These Coffees, both on account of quality and price, are certain to command a very large sale. Besides this, measures will be taken to make every family throughout the kingdom, as far as possible, acquainted with the fact, that they have the opportunity of purchasing articles of the qualities above stated, from an Agent in their own locality. It may be safely asserted, therefore, that few Agencies are more desirable, to persons who wish to make a valuable addition to their business, than the sale of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffees. It will be seen that, independent of the Commission allowed, the general trade of the Agent is certain to be benefited by the number of new customers who will be attracted to his place of business, and in consequence of his name being kept before the public, by means of advertisements, &c., as the Agent for JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee.

Private individuals having a respectable connexion, will do well to obtain this Agency, as there is no trouble attending it, the Coffees being weighed and packed in lead, ready for delivery. Applications for terms, &c., must be made direct to JOHN CASSELL, Abchurch-lane, London.

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Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S Nutritive, Health-Restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, and also by Chemists. This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has long been held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion; and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma it is much recommended.

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NEWSOM and WILLIAMS have the honour to point out to their respected connexion throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, and the PUBLIC generally, those descriptions of TEA which, in their opinion, now offer THE BEST VALUE for general use.

The recent commercial emergency having forced upon the market an extensive supply, N. and W. are enabled to offer RIPE SOU-CHONG CONGOU TEA at 3s. 9d. per lb., and STRONG PEKOE-FLAVOURED CONGOU at 3s. 11d. per lb.

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Newsom and Williams, following the practice of their predecesors for more than A CENTURY, do not limit their stock of tea to the useful and economical kinds, but take a pride and pleasure in submitting to their customers those rare and delicate descriptions which are suited to the wealthy, and will be appreciated by connoisseurs, and by those who have enjoyed the luxurious and costly TEAS known as "PRE-SENTS" in the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES.

Purchasers of original packages, varying in weight from 14 lbs. to 84 lbs., receive the usual trade allowance of overweight.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BIRMINGHAM, held in the Town Hall, on the 28th ult.

COUNCILLOR BALDWIN in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to:—

1. That this Meeting has heard, with astonishment and indignation, of the intention of the Government to add to the Military Defences of the country, extensive and costly as they now are, under the pretence of hostile intentions on the part of France, notwithstanding the Speech from the Throne has so recently assured us of the amicable dispositions of all the European Nations towards us, and at a time when the people generally are in favour of a great reduction in the Army, many of them desiring its total abolition, and a large and increasing number being of opinion that war in every shape is utterly opposed to the principles of Christianity.

2. That although the inhabitants of this town, in public meeting assembled, have, on a former occasion, sent a friendly address to the people of France, they embrace the opportunity of emphatically repeating their earnest desire that the two countries should perpetually continue in peace and friendship, and of expressing their conviction that the proposed increase of National Defences is mainly promoted by those who have some pecuniary or political interest in the expenditure incurred thereby.

3. That as the maintenance of a standing army in this country in time of peace is unconstitutional, and those who compose it belong chiefly to a class of society possessing few political privileges, and often entrapped into its ranks by the most disgraceful deception, and its very existence is moreover the cause of a profuse expenditure of the money obtained by taxing those who have not even an indirect control over its disposal, this Meeting earnestly appeals to every true friend of the people in the House of Commons to resist, by every legitimate means, any further grant for military expenses until all who are liable to be called upon to contribute towards them, either in money or personal service, have a vote in the election of those who make the laws which they are bound to obey. That a Petition, embodying the first and third of the foregoing resolutions, be adopted by the Meeting, signed by the Chairman on its behalf, and forwarded to R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons, and that the Members for the Borough be requested to support its prayer.

4. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the High Bailiff for his liberality in granting the gratuitous use of the Town Hall, and to the Chairman, for his kindness in presiding upon the present occasion.

JAMES BALDWIN, Chairman.

EDUCATION.—SPITALFIELDS DISTRICT.

THE TEACHERS of CHURCH-STREET SABBATH-SCHOOLS with much pleasure acknowledge the receipt of the undermentioned contributions in favour of the resolution they have formed, to erect a building suitable for an Infant and Sabbath-schools, for the eastern portion of the hamlet of Mile-end New Town. At present no Day-school exists for that part of the Spitalfields district. The population of the hamlet is about 9,000; the educational wants of which are only partially met by three schools, situated in one street, at its western extremity—one Unitarian, one Roman Catholic, and one National and Infant.

The neighbourhood in which the School-house is to be erected is one of the poorest of the East of London, and most needing the assistance of a generous and Christian public.

In undertaking this task, the Teachers propose an outlay of about £400, for a room 45 feet by 30 feet. Their own resources being altogether inadequate to meet such expenditure, they rely on the liberal aid of the friends of education to assist them in their charitable endeavours to bless untutored youth.

After recent canvas of the neighbourhood on the formation of a Ragged School, it was found that, in 320 dwellings, containing 843 families, there were 1,327 children, only 145 of whom could read, and 166 attended any school; about 100 adults could read, and 105 frequented public worship. In these families there were found only 140 Bibles and twelve Testaments.

The Teachers believe that no further argument will be required to justify their arduous undertaking, or their application for the required help, that ignorance and irreligion may be supplanted by knowledge and religious instruction, and trust that this appeal will be responded to with a bounteous liberality.

G. DEAR, Secretary.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rev. W. Tyler	10	0	0	Mr. J. Rogers	1	0
John Crane, Esq.	10	0	0	Mr. W. Cook	1	0
James Peck, Esq.	5	5	0	Mr. J. Fairrie	1	0
Messrs. Hanbury and Co.	5	0	0	Mr. J. G. Pilcher	1	0
W. Evans, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0	Mr. E. Kendall	1	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.	5	0	0	Mr. W. Harvey	1	0
J. R. Mills, Esq.	5	0	0	Mrs. J. Field	1	0
T. Piper, Esq.	5	0	0	Mr. F. Allport	1	0
J. Dexter, Esq.	5	0	0	Mr. D. H. Allport	1	0
J. Livesey, Esq.	5	0	0	Mr. Seth Smith	1	0
John Stubbs, Esq.	3	0	0	Mrs. Edwards	1	0
W. A. Hankey, Esq.	3	0	0	The Misses Buxton	1	0
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T. Thompson, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. J. D. Paul	1	0
Eusebius Smith, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. B. Smith	1	0
R. Prince, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. C. Jones	0	10
T. Ridgway, Esq.	2	0	0	Mr. S. C. Jones	0	10
Mr. Dear	1	1	0	Mr. S. W. Sowerby	0	10
Mr. J. Felton	1	1	0	Mr. T. Tewkesbury	0	10
Mr. H. Bateman	1	1	0	Mr. P. Whittington	0	10
Mr. W. Piper	1	1	0	Mr. P. Gold	0	10
Mr. J. Green	1	1	0	Mr. J. Townley	0	10
Mr. James Carter	1	1	0	Mr. T. Hamilton	0	10
Mr. S. Lewis	1	1	0	Mr. W. H. Wharton	0	10
Mr. E. Baugh	1	0	0	Mr. P. B. Hall	0	10
Mr. W. Edgar	1	0	0	Mr. J. Johnston	0	10
Mr. G. Harris	1	0	0	Mr. T. Wontner	0	10
Mr. Joseph Savory	1	0	0	Mr. P. Randall	0	10
Messrs. Christy's	1	0	0	Mr. M. Letham	0	10
Mr. Jeffreys	1	0	0	A. A.	0	10
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Messrs. C. & J. Mears	1	0	0	Mr. W. Wiggins	0	10
Sir Culling E. Eardley	1	0	0	Mr. W. B. Gurney	0	10
Bart.	1	0	0	Mr. T. Gurney	0	10
Mr. Edmonds	1	0	0	Mr. Le Blond	0	10
Mrs. Newman	1	0	0	Mr. A. Wills	0	10
Mr. W. Mawby	1	0	0	Messrs. G. and J. Deane	0	10
Mr. G. Firmin	1	0	0	Mr. P. Johnson	0	10
Mr. J. Mann	1	0	0	Mr. Joseph Soul	0	10
Mr. W. Jeffreys	1	0	0	Mr. W. Wainwright	0	10
Mrs. Sherwin	1	0	0	Mr. Hill	0	10
Mr. Stevens	1	0	0	Mr. T. B. Grove	0	10
Miss M. Rutt	1	0	0	Mr. Thomas Dunt	0	10
Mr. Apsley Pellatt	1	0	0	Mr. J. E. Dunt	0	10
Mr. B. Davies	1	0	0	Mr. J. Cook, jun.	0	10
Mr. W. Edwards	1	0	0	Mr. W. Woods	0	10
Mrs. King	1	0	0	Mr. S. P. Arnold	0	10
Mr. W. Richards	1	0	0	Mr. James Hartley	0	10
Mr. N. Griffiths	1	0	0	Mr. Wm. Isaac	0	10
Mr. Betts	1	0	0	Mr. Charles Curling	0	10
Mr. Vizard	1	0	0	Mr. A. Hall	0	10
A Friend	1	0	0	Mr. Edward Cook	0	10
Mrs. Gawn	1	0	0	Mr. Wm. Patrick	0	10
Messrs. Spicers (Irons)	1	0	0	A. Friend	0	10
Mr. M. H. Prance	1	0	0	Anonymous	0	10
Mr. John Fowler	1	0	0	Smaller sums	5	0
Mr. W. Carline	1	0	0	Teachers of the Church-		
Mr. John Finch	1	0	0	street School (first		
Mr. J. S. Forsyth	1	0	0	installment)	25	0

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. Tyler, Treasurer, 6, Princes-street, Spitalfields; Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Mr. J. Snow, Paternoster-row; Mr. Jeffries, 54, Church-street, Mile-end New Town; Messrs. Supte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., Bankers, Lombard-street; and at the offices of the *Patriot* and the *Nonconformist*.

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